The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. III—NO. 26. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876. WHOLE NO. 130.

From the Independent.

ARIZONA PLAINS.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Thou white and dried-up sea! so old!
So strewn with wealth, so sown with gold!
Yes, thou art old and hoary white
With time, and ruin of all things;
And on thy lonesome borders night
Sits brooding o'er with drooping wings.

The wind that tossed thy waves and blew
Across thy breast the blowing sail,
And cheered the hearts of cheering crew
From further seas, no more prevail.

The white-walled cities all lie prone,
With but a pyramid, a stone,
Set head and foot in sands to tell
The tired stranger where they fell.

The patient ox that bended low
His neck and drew slow up and down
Thy thousand freights through rock-built town
Is now the free born-buffalo.

No longer of the timid fold,
The mountain sheep leaps free and bold
His high-built summit, and looks down
From battlements of buried town.

Thine ancient steeds know not the rein,
They lord the land, they come, they go
At will; they laugh at man, they blow.
A cloud of black steeds on the plain.

Thy monuments lie buried now,
The ashes whiten on thy brow,
The winds the waves have drawn away,
The very wild man dreads to stay.

Oh! thou art very very old. I lay,
Made dumb with awe and wonderment,
Beneath a palm within my tent,
With idle and discouraged hands,
Not many days agone, on sands
Of awful, silent Africa.

Long gazing on her mighty shades,
I did recall a semblance there
Of thee. I mused where story fades
From her dark brow, and found her fair.

And yet my dried-up desert sea
Was populous with blowing sail,
And set with city, white-walled town,
All manned with armies bright with mail,
Ere yet that awful Sphinx sat down
To gaze into eternity.
Or Egypt knew her natal hour,
Or Africa had name or power.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY FRANCIS A. PIERREPONT.

THE BIG TREES.

"The writer, having made an engagement with a party of engineers, agreed to accompany them as a guide to the county of Calaveras to wonder at the Big Trees there to be seen. They were provided with a Sir H. Douglass reflecting semi-circle, a reflecting level, and a measuring tape, and by means of these instruments have made quite accurate measurements. The horizontal point, or level, was first ascertained on each tree by means of the reflecting level, and the angle was measured to that point, and the difference of level was corrected for in each case. By means of the tape the base lines were determined, and the circumference of each tree at least six feet above the ground, or where the tree took its proper form, was measured. Sir H. Douglass' is made so as to protract the angles, and it carries also a scale for measurement of the sides of the triangles protracted. In several instances the measurements were repeated, with different bases, especially in those where too high an angle introduced the error of refraction of the glass of the mirrors.

Names of Trees.	Hight in feet.	Circumference.
T. Starr King,	366	50
General Scott,	327	45
General Jackson,	320	42
Two Sentinels (fr't of hotel)	315	41
Salem Witch,	310	46
Trinity,	308	48
Mother of the Forest,	305	63
William C. Bryant,	305	49
Henry W. Beecher,	291	45
Granite State,	286	50
General Washington,	281	52
Abraham Lincoln,	281	44
Bay State,	280	48
Old Kentucky,	277	45
Empire State,	275	60
Andrew Johnson,	275	32
Daniel Webster,	270	49
Mother and Son,	269	34
Edward Everett,	265	46
Pride of the Forest,	260	50
Vermont,	259	41
John Terrey,	259	35
Arbor Vitæ Queen,	258	31
Beauty of the Forest,	258	40
Henry Clay,	241	41
The following are large pines near the hotel:		
P. Englemann (yellow pine)	232	27
Another,	220	19
P. Lambertiana (sugar pine)	165	31

The big stump, covered by the Stump House, has a mean diameter of twenty-three feet, one and a half inches, and its least possible age is one thousand three hundred and ninety years, allowing only ten annual rings per inch. The extremes are ten and sixty, and computing the mean thirty-five per inch, the tree will be four thousand eight hundred and forty-five years old.

For several years after their discovery there was considerable difference of opinion among scientific men as to the position which the tree occupies in the botanical system. Soon after its discovery an English botanist, supposing it to be a new species, named it "Wellingtonia Gigantea," but, however, a patriotic American, (supposed a Yankee) proposed the more appropriate name of "Washingtonea Gigantea." But Dr. Torrey, the distinguished American botanist, settled the matter to the satisfaction of the whole scientific world by placing it—where it undoubtedly belongs—with the same genus as the redwood, which was already known as the "Sequoia," and this being a larger species than any previously known, was very properly called the "Sequoia Gigantea."

THE CHINEE.

Returning from the Big Tree excursion, I thought we had better turn our attention to the population hailing from the celestial waters of cinnamon and silk countries. There are nearly one hundred thousand Chinamen here; they are scattered all over the States and Territories of the coast. We began to see them in Austin, Nevada, and found them everywhere afterwards—in country and city, in the woods, among the mines, north in the British Dominions, on the coast, in the mountains, everywhere that work is to be done, and money gained by patient, plodding industry. A hundred thousand, in all probability have come, but from thirty to forty thousand have gone back; none have come to stay; they do not identify themselves with the country; but to get work, to make money and go back. They never, or rarely, bring their wives with them; the Chinese women here are prostitutes, imported for that purpose by those who make a business of satisfying the lusts of men. Nor are their customers altogether Chinese; base white men patronize their wares as well. Some of the women are taken as "secondary" wives by the Chinese residents, and a sort of family life established, but as a general rule there are no families and few children.

The occupations of these people are various. There is hardly anything they cannot turn their hands to, the work of women as well as men. They do the washing and ironing for the entire population—and sprinkle the clothes as they iron them by squirting water over them in a fine spray from their mouths. Everywhere, in village and town, you see rude signs informing you that See Hop or Ah Thing or Sam Sing or Wee Lung or Cum Sing wash and iron. How Tie is a doctor, and Hap Chung and Chi Lung keep stores. They are good house servants, cooks, table waiters and nurses, better on the whole, than Irish girls, and as cheap—fifteen to thirty dollars a month and board. One element of their usefulness as cooks is their genius for imitation; show them once how to do a thing and their education is perfect; no repetition of the lesson is needed. Can you say the same of Irish or other Europeans? But they seem to be more in use as house servants in the country than the city; they do not share the passion of the Irish girls for *herding together*, and appear to be content to be alone in a house, a neighborhood, or a town.

Many are vegetable gardeners, too. In this even climate, and with this productive soil their pains-taking culture, much hoeing and constant watering, makes a little ground very fruitful, and they gather in three to four crops a year. Their garden patch, in the neighborhood of cities and villages is always distinguishable from the rougher and more carelessly cultured grounds of their Saxon rivals.

The Pacific Railroad is being built by Chinese labor. Several thousand Chinamen graded the track through the rock and sands of the Sierra Nevadas, and without them this great work would have to wait for years, or move on with slow, hesitating steps. They can, by their steady industry, do nearly as much in a day as the average white man, even in this rough labor, and they cost only about half as much—thirty against fifty-five dollars. Besides, white labor is not to be had in the quantities necessary for such a great job as this. Good farm hands are the Chinese also; and in the simpler and routine mechanic arts they have proven adepts. There is hardly any branch of labor in which, under proper tuition, they do not or cannot succeed most admirably. The great success of the woolen manufacture here is due the admirable adaptation and comparative cheapness of Chinese labor for the details. They are quick to learn, quiet, cleanly and faithful, and have no "off-days," no sprees to get over. As factory operatives they receive from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per month, and board themselves, though quarters are provided for them on the mill grounds. Fish, vegetables, rice and pork are the main food, which is prepared and eaten with such economy that they live for one-third of what Yankee laborers can. This is in the city, but in the country Chinese have a great many substitutes for pork or meat which they cannot use in the city of San Francisco, as rat-pits and the like would not be tolerated there.

Thousands of the Chinese are gleaners in the gold fields. They follow in crowds after the white miners, working and washing over their neglected sands, and thriving on results that their predecessors would despise. A Chinese gold washer is content with one or two dollars a day, while the white man starves or moves on disgusted with that. A very considerable portion of the present gold production of California must now be the work of Chinese painstaking and moderate ambition. The traveler meets these Chinese miners everywhere on his road through the State; at work in the deserted ditches, or moving from one to another on foot with their packs, or often in the stage.

The religion of these people is a cheap, showy idolatry, with apparently nothing like fanaticism in it, and not a very deep hold in itself on their natures. "Josh" is their god or idol, and the "Josh" houses are small affairs fitted up with images and altars, a good deal after the style of cheap Catholic churches in Europe. Their whole civilization impresses one as a low, disciplined, perfected, sensuous sensualism. Everything in their life and habits seems cut and dried. There is no sign of that abandonment to an emotion, to a passion, good or bad, that marks the western races. Their great vice is gambling; that is going on constantly in their houses and shops, and commercial women and barbaric music minister to its indulgence. Cheap lotteries are a common form of this passion. Opium smoking ranks next, and this is believed to be indulged in more extensively among them here than at home, since there is less restraint from relatives and authorities, and the means of procuring the article are greater. The wildly brilliant eye, the thin, haggard face, and the broken, nervous system betray the victim to opium smoking; and all tense, all excited, staring in eye and expression, he was almost a frightful object as we peered in through the smoke of the half-lighted room and saw him lying on his mat in the midst of his fatal enjoyment.

But as laborers in our manufactories and as servants in our houses, besides their constant contact with our life and industry otherwise, these emigrants from the flowery Empire cannot fail to get enlargement of ideas, freedom and novelty of action, and familiarity with and then preference for our higher civilization. Slowly and hardly but still surely this work must go on, and their constant going back and forth between here and China must also transplant new elements of thought and action into the home circles.

The Chinese that come to these States are among the best of the peasantry from the country about Canton and Hong Kong. None of them are the miserable coolies that have been imported by the English to their Indian colonies as farm laborers. They associate themselves here into companies, based upon the village or neighborhood from which they come at home. These companies here have head quarters at San Francisco; their presidents are men of high intelligence and character, and their office is to afford a temporary refuge for all belonging to their bodies; to assist them to work, to protect them against wrong, and to send the dead back to their kindred at home. Besides these organizations there are guilds or trade associations among the Chinese engaged in different occupations. Thus the laundry-men and cigar-makers have organizations, with heavy fees from the members, power over the common interests of the business, and an occasional festivity.

THE COUNTRY IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco is a great city, no doubt, and the best located city in the state to take an excursion anywhere into the interior. San Francisco hangs over the edge of its chiefest, largest bay, like the oriole balancing on the crest of his long, pocket nest; peeping around the corner into the Pacific, but opening wide eyes north and south and east, to the interior. To the north and south, the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys are shut in by the two ranges of mountains chassezing into each other. And this is California. You will see by the map, it is like a great basin or bowl, between two ranges of mountains; along the coast runs one; and the Sierras 200 miles east, separate her from Nevada. The Golden Gate at San Francisco lets in the ocean. To the north from that city stretches the Sacramento river and its tributaries through a plain 200 miles long and nearly 50 miles wide; to the south the San Joaquin repeats the same; and the two, with all the drainage of the interior, all the inside waste of both ranges of mountains, meet above San Francisco, and spread out into the wide inland bays, thirty and fifty miles long and fifteen wide, that give to that city its beauty, its wealth, and its commerce; and delaying here, they leisurely balance accounts with the ocean through its narrow gateway.

The side valleys from the Sierras are the field of gold-digging and quartz-mining; their mates over the way, in the coast range, and among its foot-hills, squeezing first and longest the spongy clouds from the ocean, get the most rain, and are the kindest to the husbandman; while the broad, intermediate plains along the main rivers, wait somewhat on irrigation or a better understanding of the mysteries of their wealth.

Across the bay from San Francisco lies its suburb, Oakland, home of many of its best people. Here is one of the coast valleys, I have mentioned, thick with low-branching evergreen oaks, and softer in sky and air than the city; here is quiet of country, and cultivation of town here grows the "garden sauce" of the metropolis; here are its best seminaries and its hopeful college. Down the bay, on the San Francisco side, through the San Jose valley and its villages and its culture, and around its base, and back on the Alameda and Oakland shore, forms one of the most interesting of our late excursions. It is a sweep of a hundred miles; but railroads at the beginning and end, the arms which San Francisco is crooking around her intervening waters to stretch out, by way of Stockton, to Sacramento, and there welcome the continental cars, helped us to make it leisurely in a day.

Many an elegant country home, with orchards and gardens acres wide, showed the overflow of San Francisco wealth, as we rode down the San Jose valley; miles of wheat-fields proved how extensive are the plans of agriculture here; busy and prosperous villages told of their sure and steady profit, quite in contrast with the desolated look of most of the mining towns in the interior; old and tumbled down mission houses and churches, built of mud and stone, without wood or nails, and neighboring orchards of ancient pear and fig trees, marked the old homes of Catholic and Spanish missionaries among the Indians; modern convents and colleges, holding up the cross, proved the presence of the same element, flexible in its character, and now offering perhaps the best education of the coast to the children of our Puritan emigrants; everywhere was novelty, on every side beauty, though most of the hills were bare and brown; and only the low, scraggy oaks, making park of field, and the cultivated orchard fed the eye with green. The plain was everywhere yellow with the stubble of grain, or the wild oats that grow spontaneously on unoccupied hill and meadow all over California, or brown with the dry grass, that is hay ungathered, and rich feed still for cattle and horse; and the hills, still those beautifully rounded shapes, that I first recognized in Nevada, are ever a surprise and a delight to the eye, wearing the same colors of yellow and brown, blending into each other, and soft and rich under the bloom of a haze that belongs to the season and the shore; there was no avail in struggling against education and experience, here was beauty and exhilarating life without rain for many months, without forests, without rivers, without green grass or flowers.

Similar and prolonged experience, with some added and fresh elements, came from a rapid four days' journey northerly from San Francisco to see the *Geysers*, or famous boiling springs, and the neighboring valleys, famous for farms, fruits and vineyards. "Petaluma," Captain Baxter's fine steamer, took us up through San Pueblo Bay, one of the widenings of the outcoming waters of the interior, and Petaluma Creek, to the thriving town of the latter name. It is one of the most prosperous and pleasant of California towns, at the foot of one of the richest agricultural regions of the coast. The rest of the day we rode through dryest dust and reposing nature, up through Petaluma valley, and over into that of the Russian River, famous and peculiar, here for its especial kindliness to our Indian Corn, also for its toothsome grouse, first cousin to our partridge; stopping at the village of Healdsburg for supper, and after a rapid hour's drive by moonlight, at a solitary ranch under the Geyser mountain for the night.

Sunrise the next morning found us whirling along a rough road over the mountains to the especial object of the excursion. But the drive of the morning was the more remarkable feature. We supposed the plains and Sierras had exhausted possibilities for us in that respect. For several miles the road lay along the "Hog's Back," the crest of a mountain that ran way from the point or edge like the side of a roof, several thousand feet to the ravines below; so narrow that, pressed down and widened as much as was possible, it was rarely over twelve feet wide, and in one place but seven feet; and winding about as the crest of the hill ran.

After going up and down several mountains, holding rare views of valleys and ravines and peaks, under the shadows and mists of early morning, we came to a point overlooking the Geysers. Far below in the valley, we could see the hot steam pouring out of the ground; and wide was the waste around. The descent was almost perpendicular; the road ran down sixteen hundred feet in the two miles to the hotel, and it had thirty-five sharp turns in its course.

The Geysers are exhausted in a couple of hours. They are certainly a curiosity, a marvel; but there is no element of beauty; there is nothing to be studied, to grow into or upon you. We had seen something similar, though less extensive, in Nevada; and like a three-legged calf, or the Siamese twins, once seeing is satisfactory for a life-time. They are a sort of grand natural chemical shop in disorder. In a little ravine, branching off from the valley, is their principal theatre. The ground is white, yellow and grey, porous and rotten, with long and high heat. The air is also hot and sulphurous to an unpleasant degree. All along the bottom of the ravine and up its sides, the earth seems hollow and full of boiling water. In frequent little cracks and pin-holes it finds vent; and out of these it bubbles and emits steam like so many tiny teakettles at high tide. In one place the earth yawns wide, and the "Witches' Caldron," several feet in diameter, seethes and spouts a black, inky water, so hot as to boil an egg instantly, and capable of reducing a human body to pulp at short notice. The water is thrown up four to six feet in height, and the general effect is very devilish indeed. The "Witches' Caldron" is reproduced a dozen times in miniature, handy little pools for cooking your breakfast and dinner, if they were only in your kitchen or back yard. Farther up you follow a puffing noise, exactly like that of a steamboat in progress, and you come to a couple of volumes of steam struggling out of tiny holes, but mounting high and spreading wide from their force and heat.

You grow faint with the heat and smells; your feet seem burning; and the air is loaded with a mixture of salts, sulphur, iron, magnesia, soda, ammonia, all the chemicals and compounds of a druggist's shop. You feel as if the ground might any moment open, and let you down to a genuine hell. You recall the line from Milton: "Here is hell—myself and hell." And, most dreadful of all, you lose all appetite for the breakfast of venison, trout and grouse, that awaits your return to the hotel. So you struggle out of the ravine, every step among tiny volumes of steam, and over bubbling pools of water, and cool and refresh yourself among the trees on the mountain side beyond. Then, not to omit any sight, you go back through two other ravines where the same phenomena are repeated, though less extensively. All around by the hot pools and escape valves are delicate and beautiful little crystals of sulphur and soda and other distinct elements of the combustibles below, taking substance again on the surface.

All this wonder-working is going on day and night, year after year, answering to-day exactly to the descriptions of yesterday and several years ago. Most of the waters are black as ink, and some as thick; others quite light and transparent; and they are of all degrees of temperature from 150 to 500. Near by, too, are springs of cool water; some as cold as these are hot, almost. The phenomena carries its own explanation; the chemist will reproduce for you the same thing on a small scale, by mixing sulphuric acid and cold water, and the other unkindred elements that have here, in nature's laboratory, chanced to get together. Volcanic action is also most probably connected with some of the demonstrations here.

Back on the route of our morning ride, we then turned off into the neighboring valley of Napa, celebrated for its agricultural beauty and productiveness, and also for its Calistoga and Warm Springs, charmingly located, the one in the plains and the other close among the mountains, and constituting the fashionable summer resorts for San Franciscans. The water is sulphurous; the bathing delicious, softening the skin to the texture of a child's; the country charming.

Past farms and orchards, through parks of evergreen oaks, that looked as perfect as if the work of art, we stopped at the village of Napa, twin and rival to Petaluma, and from here, crossing another span of the Coast range, we entered still another beautiful and fertile valley, that of Sonoma.

Here are some of the largest vineyards of Northern California, and we visited that of the Buena Vista Viniculturel Society, under the management of Mr. Haraszthy, a Hungarian. This estate embraces about 5000 acres of land, a princely-looking house, large wine manufactory and cellars, and over a million vines, foreign and native. The whole value of its property is $800,000, including a great quantity of wine and brandy, always on hand, ready or in preparation for market.

From Sonoma, over another hill, to our steamboat of four days ago, and by that back in a few hours to the city. These four days seem long, they have been so rich in novelty and knowledge, in beauty of landscape, in acquaintanceship with the best riches of California. These valleys are, indeed, agricultural jewels, and should be held as prouder possessions by the state than her gold mines. The small grains, fruits and vegetables are their common, chief productions; and the yields are enormous, while the culture and care are comparatively light.

In California, from December till April, sometimes May, is seed-time; from June till September is harvest; no barns are needed for housing stock; they can roam safely in pasture or the whole year. Neither are they needed for harvests; threshing and winnowing are done as well in the open field, sometimes, indeed, by the same machine that reaps and at the same time, and the grain is put in bags, and thus transported to the market; all at leisure, for there is no rain nor dew to spoil the crop; it lies safely in any shape in the open field. There is no hot, hurrying work with planting and harvesting, as in the East; no dodging of showers; no lost days during the long summer.

Nothing is wanting in the agriculture of California but a steady and extensive market; she sends north to Washington and the British provinces; east to Nevada and Idaho; south to Mexico; is even sending to China on the west, and with steam navigation hopes for larger market *abroad*; but most of her soil is still unbroken, her productive power—undeveloped. And still she buys half her butter in the East. Visit ranches in the interior, that boast their cattle by the tens of thousands, and the chances are two to one that neither milk nor butter can be had for love or money!

STEP BY STEP.

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch and then another,
And the longest rent is mended;
One brick upon another,
And the highest wall is made;
One flake upon another,
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral workers,
By their slow and constant motion,
Have built those pretty islands
In the distant, dark blue ocean;
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived,
By oft repeated efforts
Have been patiently achieved.

ROMANTIC PRINCESS.—The recent death of a German princess has recalled the story of her daughter's romantic marriage. In Germany princesses are badly off for husbands. They are bound by a rigid etiquette to marry only princes; and as these are as poor as themselves, the princes generally look for wives elsewhere. The Princess Charlotte Frederica of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen was travling with her mother in Switzerland, nearly twenty years age, when from the window of a hotel at Zurich she saw a man with the face and figure of an Antinous. He was engaged harnessing horses to a carriage, and was the son of a groom. He was not merely superbly handsome, but had the manners of a nobleman. His name, however, like his origin, was very plebeian—Jud. But the princess fell desperately in love with him at first sight, and after much entreaty obtained the consent of her mother to offer Jud her hand. He was rather alarmed at first by the idea of marrying a princess, but there was no lack of encouragement, and the marriage took place. It has been a very happy match. Jud had the good sense to educate himself, and is now one of the chief officers on the staff of the Swiss Army.

Dry furnace heat, productive of throat and lung diseases, may be moistened by hanging a wet towel in front of the register, the lower edge of the towel being allowed to dip in a shallow vessel of water.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

PENN CALVIN.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Search high and low, search up and down,
By light of stars or sun,
And of all the good folks of our town
There's like Penn Calvin none,
He lightly laughs when all condemn,
He smiles when others pray;
And what is sorest truth to them
To him is idle play.

"Penn Calvin, lift, as duty bids,
The load we all must bear!"
He only lifts his languid lids,
And says: "The morn is fair!"
"Learn while you may! for life is stern,
And Art, alas! is long."
He hums and answers: "Yes, I learn
The cadence of a song."

"The world is dark with human woe;
Man eats of bitter food."
"The world," he says, "is all aglow
With beauty, bliss, and good!"
"To crush the senses you must strive,
The beast of flesh destroy!"
"God gave this body, all alive,
And every sense is joy!"

"Nay, these be heathen words we hear,
The faith they teach has down—
A mist that clings to temples drear,
And altars overthrown."
"I reck not how nor whence it came,"
He answers, "I possess;
If heathens felt and owned the same,
How bright was heathenesse!"

Though you be stubborn to believe,
Yet learn to grasp and hold;
There's power and honor to achieve,
And royal rule of gold!"
Penn Calvin plucked an open rose
And carroled to the sky;
"Shine sun of Day, until its close—
They live, and so do I!"

His eyes are clear as they were kissed
By some unrisen dawn;
Our grave and stern philanthropist
Looks sad, and passes on.
Our pastor scowls; the pious flock
Avert their heads, and flee;
For pestilence or earthquake shock
Less dreadful seems than he.

But all the children round him cling,
Depraved as they were born;
And vicious men his praises sing,
Whom he forgets to warn.
Penn Calvin's strange indifference gives
Our folks a grievous care;
He's simply glad because he lives,
And glad the world is fair!

UNVEILED.

"Poor thing! I do feel for her. Though she is a person I never saw, yet hers seems a case of such oppression on the one hand, and such patient suffering on the other, that one cannot but——"

"Oh I dare say you'll see her in the morning, for she often steals out then, when the wretch, I suppose is in bed."

"But what could induce a girl to tie herself to such a man?"

"Well, I don't know—the old story, I suppose—false appearances; for no girl in her senses would have married a man with his habits if she had known of them beforehand."

"There is sometimes a kind of infatuation about women, I allow, which seems to blind them to the real character of the man they are in love with; but in this case I don't think she could have known how he conducted himself, or she certainly would have paused in time. Oh, the wretch! I have no patience with him."

This little dialogue took place in one of those neat, bright, clean-windowed gauzy-curtained houses that form so many pretty districts within a walking distance of the mighty heart of the great metropolis, and between two ladies, the one mistress of the said nice-looking cottage villa, and the other her guest—a country matron, who had just arrived on a visit to her own friend; and the object of the commiseration of both was the occupant of a handsome villa exactly opposite, but apparently the abode of great wretchedness.

On the following morning Mrs. Barton and her guest, Mrs. Kennedy, were at the window of the parlor; which commanded a full view of the dwelling of the unhappy Mrs. Morton, when the hall door was quietly opened and was as quietly shut again by the lady herself.

"There she is, poor thing!" cried Mrs. Barton. "Only look how carefully and noiselessly she draws the gate after her. She seems always afraid that the slightest noise she makes, even in the street, may wake that fellow, who is now, I dare say, sleeping off the effects of last night's dissipation."

Mrs. Kennedy, with all the genial warmth of a truly womanly heart looked over, and followed with her eyes, as far as the street allowed this quiet-looking, broken-spirited wife, investing the whole figure, from the neatly-trimmed straw bonnet to the tips of the bright little boots, with a most intense and mysterious sympathy; and then, fixing her anxious, interested gaze on the opposite house, she said—

"And how do they live? How do people under such circumstances pass the day? It is a thing I cannot comprehend, for, were Kennedy to act in such a way, I'm sure I wouldn't endure it for a week."

"It does seem scarcely intelligible," answered Mrs. Barton; but I'll tell you how they appear to do. She gets up and has her breakfast by herself; for without any wish to pry, we can see straight through their house from front to back. About this time she often comes out—I suppose to pay a visit or two in the neighborhood, or perhaps to call on her tradespeople; and you will see her by-and-by return, looking up as she approaches at the bed-room window, and, if the blind is drawn up, she rushes in, thinking, I dare say, to herself 'How angry he will be if he comes down and finds I am not there to give him his breakfast!' Sometimes he has his breakfast at twelve—or one—or two; and I have seen him sitting down to it when she was having her dinner!"

"And when does he have his dinner?"

"Oh—his dinner! I dare say that is a different sort of thing from hers, poor thing! He dines, no doubt, at a club, or with his boon companions, or anywhere, in fact, but at home."

"And when does he come home generally?"

"At all hours. We hear him open the little gate with his key at three, four, and five in the morning. Indeed, our milkman told Susan that he has seen him sneaking in, pale, haggard, and worn out with horrid vigils, at the hour decent people are seated at breakfast."

"I wonder if she waits up for him?"

"Oh, no; for we see the light of her solitary candle in her room always as we are going to bed, and you may be sure my heart bleeds for her—poor solitary soul! I don't know that I was ever so interested about any stranger as I am about this young creature."

"Dear, dear; it is terrible!" sighed the sympathising Mrs. Kennedy. "But does any one visit them—have they any friends, do you think?"

"I don't think he can have any friends—the heartless fellow; but there are a great many people who call, stylish people too, in carriages; and there is he—the wretch!—often with his half-sleepy look, smiling and handing the ladies out as if he were the most exemplary husband in the world."

"Has she children? I hope she has, as they would console her in his absence."

"No—even that comfort is denied her. She has no one to cheer her—her own thoughts must be her companions at such times. But perhaps it is a blessing, for what kind of father could such man a make? Oh, I should like to know her! And yet I dread any acquaintance with her husband. Barton, you know, wouldn't know such a man."

"My dear Mary, you have made me quite melancholy. Let us go out. You know I have much to see, and many people to call upon; and here we are, losing the best part of the day in something not much removed from scandal."

The ladies hereupon set out, and saw all the "loves of bonnets" in Regent street, all the "sacrifices" that were being voluntarily offered up in Oxford street, bought a great many things for "less than half the original cost," made calls, and laughed and chatted away a pleasant, exciting day for the country lady, who, happily for herself, forgot in the bustle the drooping, crest-fallen bird who was fretting itself away in its pretty cage at Merton Road.

The next day a lady friend called on Mrs. Barton.

"I find," she said, in the course of the conversation with that lady and her guest, "you are a near neighbor to a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Morton."

"Mrs. Morton!" exclaimed both her hearers, pale with excitement and curiosity. "Mrs. Morton! Oh how singular that you should know her—poor miserable creature! Oh, do tell us about——"

"Poor—miserable! What can you mean? You mistake. My Mrs. Morton is the happiest little woman in London."

"Oh it cannot be the same!" said Mrs. Barton. I mean our opposite neighbor, in Hawthorn Villa. I thought it couldn't be——"

"Hawthorn Villa. The very house! You surely cannot have seen her or her husband, who——"

"Oh, the dreadful, wretched, gambling fellow!" interrupted Mrs. Barton. "I wouldn't know such a man."

"He," in her turn interrupted her friend, Mrs. Law—"he a gambler! He is the most exemplary young man in London—a pattern of every domestic virtue—kind, gentle, amiable, and passionately fond of his young wife!"

"My dear Mrs. Law, how can you say all this of a man whose conduct is the common talk of the neighborhood—a man lost to every sense of shame, I should suppose—who comes home to his desolate wife at all hours, whose only ostensible means of living is gambling, or something equally disreputable—who——"

"You have been most grievously misled," again interposed Mrs. Law. "Who can have so grossly slandered the best of men? He cannot help his late hours, poor fellow! That may be safely called his misfortune, but not his fault! And the lady warmed as she spoke till she had to untie her bonnet, and fan her glowing face with her handkerchief

"His misfortune," murmured Mrs. Barton; "how can that be called a misfortune, which a man can help any day he pleases?"

"But he cannot help it; he would be too pleased to spend his evenings at home with his dear little wife, but you know his business begins when other people's is over."

"Then what, in Heaven's name, is his business?"

"Don't you know?" said Mrs. Law, looking extremely surprised. "Why, he's the editor of a morning newspaper!"

RUSKIN'S UTOPIA.

In a recent number of his Fors Clavigera, Ruskin, the distinguished art-writer, returns to his scheme for the reform of society, and gives some new information about the St. George's Company, by whose agency the reformation is to be accomplished. He gives a "statement of creed and resolution" which all members of the society will have to sign. The statement requires trust in God, "the kindness of His law, and the goodness of His work." It requires also "trust in the nobleness of human nature, in the majesty of its faculties, the fulness of its mercy, and the joy of its love." Members will, curiously, have to declare that they will love their neighbors as themselves, and that "even when they cannot they will act as if they did." Everybody will have to undertake to labor for his daily bread; not to deceive, nor to kill, nor hurt "any living creature" needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing;" to raise "my own body and soul daily into higher powers of duty and happiness, "and to obey the law and orders of the monarch, "so far as these are consistent with the law of God." The object of the St. George's Society is explained to be to buy land in England "and to train into the healthiest and most refined life possible as many Englishmen, Englishwomen, and English children" as the land possessed will maintain in comfort; to establish "for them and their descendants a national store of continually augmenting wealth;" "and to organize the government of the persons and administration of the properties under laws [illegible] on the law of God." Mr. Ruskin declares that [illegible] his scheme of his is not the scheme of a madman. [illegible] has hopes that it will succeed, and he has, I [illegible] understand, an estate ready on which to make a begi[illegible]ning some time in the spring. The society's lands [illegible] will be rented, [illegible] will be but the rents, instead of being raised, [illegible] lowered in proportion as the land is improve[illegible] and will be given up to the tenantry for the better culture of the estates, nothing being ever given to the landlords unless what they can earn by personal labor. It is not, however, to be understood that money will be returned to the tenantry by whom it is paid. The rents of a rich estate in England may be given to the tenants on a poor estate in Scotland, "or to purchase wild land anywhere," or to purchase "minerals and Greek vases." On no land of the society will steam power or machines be permitted where arms will do the work. In proportion as this may be a disadvantage the rents will be lowered. The destruction of timber will not be allowed. Schools, museums, and libraries will be founded in all villages the society may establish. Towns apparently will not be tolerated. The "store" of the St. George's Company "will be primarily of food, next of materials for clothing and covering, and the next of books and works of art." The society will seek to regulate the dress of its people—an idea which Mr. Ruskin says has become ridiculous because masters and mistresses now attempt to regulate dress solely for their own pride. The dress regulations of the St. George's Company "will be quite as much for the pride of the maid as the mistress, and of the man as the master." Everybody will be required to dress well. "Nobody will be allowed to wear the cast-off clothes of other people, to sell or pawn their own, or to appear on duty, agricultural or whatever other it may be, in rags, any more than the Horse Guards or the queen's dairymaids are now." This is a rough outline of the scheme in which Mr. Ruskin has so much faith. He confesses that it will not be easy to accomplish his end. "I do verily perceive and admit," he says, "in convinced sorrow, that I live in the midst of a nation of thieves and murderers; that everybody round me is trying to rob everybody else, and that not bravely and strongly, but in the most cowardly and loathsome ways of lying trade; that 'Englishman' is now merely another word for blackleg and swindler; and English honor and courtesy changed to the sneaking and the smiles of a whipped pedler—an inarticulate Autolycus, with a steam hurdy-gurdy instead of a voice. Be this all so, be it so to the heart's content or liver and gall's content—of every modern economist and philosopher, I yet do verily trust that out of this festering mass of scum of the earth and miserable congulation of frog-spawn soaked in ditch water I can here and there pluck up some drowned honor by the locks, and leave written orders for wholesome deed and collected moneys for the doing thereof, which will be obeyed and guarded after I am gone, and will by no means fall into the power of the mendicant tribe who, too cowardly and heartless to beg from the face of the living, steal the alms of the dead, and unite the apparently inconsistent characters of beggar and thief, seasoning the compound with sacrilege."

PRADIER AND HIS MODEL.—M. d'Orcet gives some curious and heretofore unknown details respecting a famous model who posed for the Atalanta of Pradier and the young girl in Gerome's "Cock-Fight," now in the gallery of Luxembourg. She was also the personage from whom Henri Murger drew his Musette. She was a thorough original, and though she arrived in Paris a young and illiterate peasant, she managed to educate herself, even going so far as to study Latin. While posing for the Atalanta, she ceased one day to come at the accustomed hour, so Pradier went in search for her, and found her, as he thought, lying dead. An attack of brain fever had struck her down, and in a few hours all was over to all appearance. But this seeming death was only the rigidity of an intense attack of catalepsy, and poor Musette knew all that was passing around her. After the first shock was over, Pradier concluded that he would take a cast from the corpse. The modelling of the hands and feet gave the poor patient no uneasiness, but it was far otherwise when it was a question of taking a cast from the head and chest. Even if care had been taken to keep the mouth and nostrils free, which in the case of an artist modelling a corpse was extremely improbable, the weight of the plaster on her chest would infallibly suffocate her. So great was poor Musette's fright that the very excess of her terror enabled her to break its fetters. To the amazement of the artist, the supposed corpse bounded from the bed, and seizing a mass of the half-liquid plaster, she dashed it full in Pradier's face. The exertion did her good. A profuse perspiration ensued, and Musette was saved. But the sculptor vainly tried to win her favor again. She never forgave him for being so nearly the innocent cause of her death by suffocation, even though he did actually save her life. She refused ever to set foot in his studio again, and Pradier was forced to engage another model to complete his Atalanta.

Byron's Maid of Athens, whose death is announced, did not live long to enjoy the advantage of the small fund which was subscribed for her some eighteen months or two years ago. Her husband, Mr. Black, was British Consul at Athens for some years; and her father, who was dead in Byron's time, had been the English Vice-Consul. The poet had apartments in her mother's house when he wrote the charming poem which made the young girl's fame. She was the eldest of three sisters of exceptional beauty, better educated than most Greek women, and, "though poor, their virtue shone as conspicuously as their beauty."

Letter to N.Y. Times.

MALMAISON AND ITS MEMORIES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A most disappointing and melancholy place to visit now is Malmaison. The chateau could never have been beautiful, but it must have had in the time of Napoleon and Josephine a pleasant, home-like, free-and-easy look. It was then sacred to love, happiness, and repose, as it was afterward to misfortune, and the memory of that most winning and womanly Empress. It was first desecrated by being made the residence of Christina, of Spain, royal mother of intrigues and scandals, and at last, during the last war, was damaged and dismantled by the Prussians. A regiment occupied the place for some weeks, and now the French soldiers are quartered there. They have even turned Josephine's private rooms, including the chamber in which she died, into barracks. The day of our visit was not bad as days go here, but it was gusty and Novemberish. Lying thick on the terraces and in the wide, dry moat, choking the pretty little brook, and drifting away down the sombre avenues of the park, were fallen leaves—all one sad color and very dead. At home relenting nature gives to dying foliage a thousand dyes, which are to its so many sad farewells; here she smites it with swift decay, and hurries and harries it off with fierce winds and rains to rot in sodden indistinguishable heaps. There is no such thing as an Indian Summer in this savagely-civilized climate.

Among the few apartments still to be seen at Malmaison which are associated with Napoleon, is a singular council chamber, which he had made to represent, in form and hangings, a *marquee*. The freak reminded us of that of an old retired sea Captain, of New England, who had a mound constructed in his garden, of the exact proportions of his quarter-deck, whereon he used to take his constitutional in all weathers, and smoke and swear retrospectively. There is also a pavilion in the grounds, which was Napoleon's private cabinet. Here he toiled terribly at his mighty plans of conquest—here his pen traced the march of armies and blotted out the boundaries of Empires. Not far away, in the little old Norman church of Ruiel, Josephine, his forsaken Egeria, seems to be in perpetual prayer for the repose of his "fighting soul"—that soul of fire and of steel sent to light and to smite his age. In an opposite chapel, Queen Hortense seems in as profound supplication for another imperious, if not imperial, soul, born in the purple to die in exile. Happily these two beautiful memorial statues have not suffered from the shock of war. They still pray in peace, and not in pieces.

Our friend, the old French lady, of whom I have already spoken, says of Josephine: "She was not pretty, but she was the most graceful woman in the world." Of Napoleon, whom she remembers as First Consul and as Emperor, she gives a singularly vivid description. She says that though in youth he was thin and sallow, and in middle age stout and pale, his face had always a strange beauty—stern yet delicate; something almost fearful. "His eyes were like blue steel, yet when at rest they had an absent, dreamy look; it was only when they regarded you that you felt their power; then something cold and sharp seemed to pass through you. His finely-curved chin was firm as marble, but it had a dimple fit for a young girl. He had a small, beautiful mouth, which seemed always ready to smile and never smiled. His speech was abrupt and startling; it made one tremble if he only said '*Bon jour.*' There was something *piquant* about him, even in his pleasantry. [illegible] He played roughly, especially with the Empress [illegible] Marie Louise, whom he treated as a child, sometimes tossing her in the air, and carrying her down stairs o[illegible] his shoulders."

Of Marie Louis she said: [illegible] "Her neck and arms were fine, her complexion was [illegible] but she had an ugly face, unmeaning eyes, and a vile nose." The old lady startled me by adding that as a wife and mother that royal dame was "*sans entrailles.*"

This Mme. Mere has given us some interesting accounts of the late siege—of its sights, fights, and privations. She says that, given a little more time, the Communists would have re-enacted the most bloody scenes of the reign of terror—that they were "resurrected *sans culottes*." For many weeks the family lived on the very edge of starvation. They have preserved a small piece of the black bread to which they were reduced. It looks as though made of the refuse of an old granary, ground up into something which could hardly be called flour. But Madame says they ate of it thankfully, as they did of the meat of horses, dogs, cats, and even rats. The latter, she confessed, was a little too much—she could not keep it on her patriotic but enfeebled stomach, but immediately "rendered" it. "Cat meat," she said, "was not so bad; indeed we all found it very like hare." Then, she added, with a childlike smile, "*Et maintenant, quand nous mangeons du lievre, nous pensons au chat.*" To eat hare and think cat is not pleasant, but when we see [illegible] served for dinner, lying in state on the platter, with its legs in the air, we are inclined to suspect that the big brindled serenader on the housetops and the portly promenader of the courts are really being fatted for the market by these wonderful French economists. Charles Lamb's Chinaman came into a knowledge of the deliciousness of roast pig through the burning of his house—the Parisians burned palaces and found what nutriment there was in grimalkin. As for me, I own to a weakness for cats—those lazy, luxurious, lordly creatures that can be touched by neither our joy nor our sorrow, that attach themselves without attachment, and follow us without devotion. There is something that piques me to love them in their very insensibility to affection; but there is a vast difference between loving cats and liking cats."

THE LIVING ROOM.—Clarence Cook, in one of his articles on house-furnishing, in *Scribner's*, advocates the abandonment of the formal parlor, and urges that the family-room, where parents and children meet for the evening, be made as beautiful and attractive as our means will allow. The busy mother, limited in means and oppressed with the multiplicity of her duties, would reply that she must have the room reserved from the wear and disorder of young children—a room in which she can receive her friends who come without warning. There is force in this reply, and we admit there are some houses in which a parlor is a necessity for a time; but the necessity does not last forever, and we recommend to house-mistresses the suggestive words of Clarence Cook:

"If young people, after they have secured the few pieces of furniture that must be had, and made sure that they are what they ought to be, have some money left to get a picture, an engraving or a cast, they ought to go to work to supply this want as seriously as they would the other, which seems the more necessary, but in reality is not a bit more necessary. I look upon this ideal living-room of mine as an important agent in the education of life; it will make a great difference to the children who grow up in it, whether it be a beautiful and cheerful room, or only a homely and bare one, or a merely formal and conventional one. The relation of these things to education is all that gives any dignity or poetry to the subject, or makes it allowable for a reasonable man to give much thought to it. But it has a real vital relation to life, and plays an important part in education, and deserves to be thought about a great deal more than it is. It is therefore no trifling matter whether we hang poor pictures on our walls or good ones, whether we select a fine cast or a second-rate one. We might almost as well say it makes no difference whether the people we live with are first rate or second-rate."

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, wrote these two letters to Mrs. Jennings, the wife of her solicitor. That was before correct spelling had become vulgar, and before "spellings bees" had been invented:—"This is a Bitt of Cloath that came from Hannover, and did not cost above twenty Shillings a skirt. I made Dye Frocks of some of it. I know 'tis hard to bee had heare, but I send it to you that when you go to Chyn you may be so good as to see any Cloath that you like, Yard broad, and it need not bee finer than this. I want 22 Yards 3 Quarters, and half Quarter to finish this great Work of 14 Frocks. When you are out I wish you would fit me a Peice of the deep blew Thing that you thought would be good enough to embroader old silver upon. I am ready to pay Debts when you will; let me know what they are. I wish you and Mr. Jennens liked to dine with us to-day at 3 o'clock." "They tell me just now that there is a Doe come from Woodstock, which I desire you will send for to-morrow morning. I darr not trust any Body to bring to you for fear they should impose Fees for what came for my own Use. I hope you are well, dear Mrs. Jennens, and I wish Mr. Jennens were so to. I have been making formall Vissits all Day, and can hardly hold a Penn in my hand, it has so tired me."

A SMILE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Slowly, slowly up the wall
Steals the sunshine, steals the shade,
Evening damps begin to fall,
Evening shadows are dismay'd;
Round me, o'er me, everywhere,
All the sky is grand with clouds,
And athwart the evening air
Wheel the swallows home in crowds.
Shafts of sunshine from the west
Paint the dusky windows red;
Darker shadows, deeper rest,
Underneath and overhead.
Darker, darker and more wan,
In my breast the shadows fall;
Upward steals the life of man,
As the sunshine from the wall.
From the wall into the sky,
From the roof along the spire;
Ah, the souls of those who die
Are but sunbeams lifted higher.

From the New York Sun.

WILLS FROM ANDERSONVILLE.

In the Surrogate's office lies a single leaf, apparently half a sheet of note paper, frayed and mildewed on the edges, the ink faded by time, and the folds so worn that it barely holds together. It was offered for probate yesterday, and is the companion will of the souvenir from Andersonville prison, published in the *Sun* of the 17th of last December. On that day a pleasant-faced young man of 26 years called at Walter & McSorley's dry-goods store in Grand street, and they called his attention to his own name in the *Sun*. The young man with surprise read the story of a volunteer soldier who brought away from the Andersonville prison the old torn will of Peter Toner, and after keeping it through ten years, heard at last of the sister and heir in New York city, and took it to the desk of the probate clerk in the Surrogate's office; that this same Andersonville soldier, Michael Dougherty, now of Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, had still in his possession the will of another comrade of that terrible captivity, who bequeathed all that might be due an unpaid soldier "to his nearest relative," Bernard McKevitt, who, when the testator enlisted as a volunteer soldier in the Northern army, was living in the Commercial Hotel New York city.

Young Bernard recalled the coincidence that he did then live in the Commercial Hotel; and as the captive soldier had in his last will given Bernard's name as that of "his nearest relative," and Bernard knew that he and a brother whom he lost trace of about that time were in America, he wondered whether now a document from the dying captives of the war had brought him word from that missing brother. On calling at the *Sun* office and being shown a letter from the surviving, once a captive comrade, Michael Dougherty, Bernard was assured that his brother Andrew, as John Burk, had enlisted, been captured, was a subscribing witness to the will of Peter Toner, did for him all that could be done by the kindest comrade, which Peter mentioned in his will; that Andrew, known there as John Burk, sickened also; dictated his own will, remembering Bernard as his "nearest," and bequeathing him all except a small legacy of grateful compensation, and died; and that Michael Dougherty, who witnessed and suffered, but lived through all, when he escaped, brought the wills away; and on his way to Vicksburg for exchange, when five hundred men were in water up to their waists, the little documents, although dampened, were preserved.

Bernard McKevitt learned all this with the animation of one who hears a long-lost voice, a resurrected brother bringing him a little inheritance, gratefully placed in his vest pocket the letter that had been received in the *Sun* office from Michael Dougherty, and after the lapse of just a month for correspondence with Dougherty, he presents at the probate desk, as legal petitioner and executor, "according to the tenor" of John Burke's last will, the following:

[illegible] SUMPTER, ANDERSONVILLE, Georgia, July 29, 1864.

This is to certi[illegible] that I, John Burk, of Company A, 90th Regim[illegible] Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was captured [illegible] October 11, 1863, in Culpeper county, Virginia, [illegible] and am now lying in hospital at this camp and [illegible] expected to survive, being now of sound mind, [illegible] wish that my nearest relative, Bernard McKev[illegible] collect, or cause to be collected, my back pay, with the clothing and ration money which are due to me by the Government, and all other emoluments which the United States gives to a soldier, to which I am duly entitled; being kept a prisoner of war, and receiving no pay from the Government since September, 1863.

I further wish to state to you, dear Bernard, that the writer of this is a young man from Philadelphia, and as soon as he reaches the United States he will communicate to you first, and then you will go on the instant to Philadelphia and be instructed by him as I will further direct you. He will hand over to you a will, which part of said will is payable on presentation of a receipt which he will give you. You will hand over to other parties other papers which the writer will direct you. He will also hand over to you two $10 bills on the State of Pennsylvania, which are good in value, but the numbers have been worn out, for I had to hide them in my shoes for some time, as they were searching us prisoners for money. You will also pay the bearer of this $15 for his kindness to me.

JOHN BURK.
Co. A (Pa.), 90th Regiment.

MR. BERNARD MCKEVITT, Commercial Hotel, New York.

Witnesses: Michael Dougherty, 117 Margaretta street, Philadelphia; E. C. Wenschtoz, F. B. Woods, Co. B, 6th Kentucky Vols.

HEROISM.

Under this title Mrs. Livermore, in a late number of the *Woman's Journal*, relates the following story:

"A woman in Boston, between thirty and forty years of age, bright, capable, with a common-school education, but possessing a larger development and culture than this implies, such as comes from careful reading and studying, and attendance upon courses of scientific and medical lectures, has been gradually working her way towards a three-years' course of study in a medical school. This fall she reached the goal of her ambition. She had passed an examination creditably, had enrolled herself as one of the students, and last Saturday week drew from the bank the hard-earned savings of long months of labor, $170, with which to pay the required fees on the ensuing Monday.

On Sunday, with her portemonnaie in her pocket, she went to Music Hall to hear Mr. Murray. In the dense crowd of pushing people her pocket was picked. She did not discover her loss until her return home. All search for the money by aid of the police and the advertising columns of a city paper has proved unavailing. The money is hopelessly lost.

After a week's wrestling with her great disappointment and severe sorrow, she came to see me, and with a white face and quivering lip told me her story. I have known her for years, and have been noting her steady progress toward a higher womanhood.

"Shall I try to borrow the money for you," I asked, "offering to endorse your note?"

"No," was the firm answer. "I dare not incur such a debt when I see no way to pay it."

"What will you do?"

"I have withdrawn my name from the roll of students, have explained it all to Professor Talbot, have gone back to my work, and have given up my dream of years."

"In good times," Mrs. Livermore continues, "I could easily have raised the small amount among my friends. But in these days, with the dreadful winter before us, when all to whom I am in the habit of applying for help, with myself included, are taxed beyond our ability, I have not dared undertake it. But my heart goes out very tenderly to that brave little woman, who without any ado, any nervous tears, or idle wringing of hands, has 'gone back to her work and given up her dream of years.'"

The sensational method by which the famous Rowland Hill produced his wonderful effect is well illustrated in the following anecdote. One day when he was preaching, Lady Ann Erskine drove by, and, learning who he was, requested to be driven up close to him, that she might hear. She was, accordingly, driven as close as was possible, owing to the crowd, and she listened. Suddenly Hill stopped short, and, looking round upon the crowd, said, "I have something to offer for sale at auction." His auditors were astonished. "I offer for sale," he repeated, "the soul of Lady Ann Erskine. Hear a bid. Satan bids. He offers riches, honor, the whole world. Another bid. Christ bids. He offers peace, joy, comfort, eternal life. To whom will you give?" he demands of the lady. And she descends from her carriage, and, pressing to him through the crowd, falls at his feet, and says, "To the Lord Jesus, if he will accept of it."

From the Hamilton (Ohio) Spectator.

A RAT-HUNTING SNAKE.

Some months ago a gentleman from Dumphries paid a visit to a friend of his in the Township of Beverly, a Mr. Henry, and remained with him several days. During his visit the Dumphries gentleman complained that his house was literally infested with rats and mice. He had tried every device to get rid of them, and all had failed. Mr. Henry, who is as ingenious as he is fond of sport declared that he would battle the rats out of his friend's cellar in little less than no time, to use his own expression. The next day the two gentlemen drove to the gentleman's house in Dumphries. Mr. Henry took with him a common quarter-gross match-box, pierced with a few holes, which he placed carefully under the seat of the buggy. The Dumphries gentleman, feeling that his friend was going to give him a surprise, probably with some improvement on a ferret, asked no questions, the better to enjoy the surprise when it did come. Arrived at the house they had dinner, and, after the ladies had retired, Mr. Henry placed the box on the table and removed the lid. In an instant from the box leaped a full-grown garter-snake, measuring three and a half feet in length. The reptile, which was highly excited by the heat, reared itself almost on the extremety of its tail, and glided about the table with remarkable rapidity, licking its ghastly jaws with its forked and nimble tongue. The Dumphries gentleman shrank back into the corner almost petrified with horror. Mr. Henry showed how silly this was by taking the snake upon his arm and handling it much as a hack-driver would his whiplash. His fears were finally overcome and when he had composed himself he led his friend into the cellar, where the next moment the snake discovered a hole, into which it glided with the greatest ease. An interested terrier stood at their heels, and both gentlemen held clubs which were trumps just about then. The snake had not disappeared over a minute before half a dozen rats bounced out of the hole and met a terrible fate at the hands of their enemies outside. But the snake was not satisfied; it discovered every rat-hole in the cellar, and glided in and out among the rocks where a rat could not have gone. It was finally taken up and placed in the box after twenty rats and almost as many mice had been killed. The snake belongs to a black garter family, which are in reality the best friends the farmer has got. They live exclusively on field-mice, worms, flies and other vermin, and if they swallow a frog or dine on a couple of young ground-birds, or accidently glide across the path of a human being, their lives should be preserved, as their good qualities counterbalance these defects. The one possessed by Mr. Henry was captured by him last summer in a pea-field, and since he has had it no rats are to be seen or heard of in the neighborhood of his house. The reptile is kept in a box, as before stated, and is fed upon liver. Next summer Mr. Henry intends to capture all the snakes he possibly can alive and train them up for the benefit of his neighbors.

THE SHOW OF HANDS.—In his volume on the "Mysteries of the Hand," M. Desbarrolles divides hands into three sorts—the first having fingers with pointed tops: the second, fingers with square top; the third, fingers with spade-shaped tops—by "spade-shape" is meant fingers that are thick at the end, having a little pad of flesh at each side of the nail. The first type of fingers belongs to characters possessed of rapid insight into things—to extra-sensitive people; to pious people, whose piety is of the contemplative kind; to the impulsive; and to all poets and artists in whom ideality is a prominent trait. The second type belongs to scientific people; to sensible, self-contained characters; to most of our professional men, who steer between the wholly practical course that they of the spade-shaped fingers take, and the too visionary bent of the persons with pointed fingers. The third type pertains to those whose instincts are material; to the people who have a genius for commerce, and a high appreciation of everything that tends to bodily ease and comfort; also to people of great activity. Each finger, no matter what the kind of hand, has one joint representing each of these. Thus, the division of the finger which is nearest the palm stands for the body, (and corresponds with the spade-shaped type,) the middle division represents mind, (the square-topped,) the top, soul, (the pointed.) If the top joint of the finger be long, it denotes a character with much imagination or ideality, and a leaning toward the theoretical rather than the practical. The middle part of the finger, if large, promises a logical, calculating mind—a common-sense person. The remaining joint, if long and thick, denotes a nature that clings more to luxuries than to the refinements of life.

BADLY TRAINED HUSBANDS.—How many unhappy girls have paid dearly for the early upbringing of their young husbands, who, the first glamour of love passed, treat their wives as they were allowed to treat their sisters, and as they saw their fathers treat their mothers, carelessly, disrespectfully, with a total want of that considerate tenderness which is worth all the passionate love in the world. Thus though they [illegible] muster outside as excellent husbands, pass [illegible] anything really bad, and possessing never don[illegible] attractive qualities, yet contrive many good an[illegible] break the poor womanly somehow to quietly [illegible] passive acceptance heart, or harden it into [illegible] married happiness of pain which is more fatal to [illegible] Anger itself is a safer thing than stolid, hopele[illegible] indifference.

The best husbands I ever met came out of a family where the mother, a most heroic and self-denying woman, laid down the absolute law, "Girls first." Not in any authority; but first to be thought of as to protection and tenderness. Consequently, the chivalrous care which these lads were taught to show to their own sisters naturally extended itself to all women. They grew up true gentlemen—gentle men—generous, unexacting, courteous of speech and kind of heart. In them was the protecting strength of manhood, which scorns to use its strength except for protection; the proud honesty of manhood, which infinitely prefers being lovingly and openly resisted to being "twisted around one's finger," as mean men are twisted, and mean women will always be found ready to do it; but which, I think, all true men and brave women would not merely dislike, but utterly despise.—*Sermons out of Church.*

HOW TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL HANGING BASKET.—Mr. C. M. Hovey writes the Garden that as a basket ornament the Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides or "Smilax" is the most charming of plants, and this is the management he recommends of this pretty vine for that use; "To grow it well in this way, three roots should be planted, in July or August, in one of the rustic baskets so much used; the basket may then, for convenience, be placed on the ground, in a half-shady position, and watered freely. Then attach three strings, six feet or more long, one for each plant, to the basket, and fasten the other ends at the top, at a good distance apart, to keep them from running together. Here let them grow till just before the frost, when the shoots will have reached the top; loosen the strings at the top and twine them in any form, either up the handle or round and round; cut and pick out the strings; suspend the basket in a cool room, and you will have constantly before you an object, the beauty of which will never pall on the senses, but will increase with the growth of the plants. All winter it will be a delight to you as it was to me during one of the coldest snow storms of January last, when visiting Mr. Hunnewell's place at Wellesley. Overtaken by the storm, I stopped at the village hotel to dine, and two baskets of the myrsiphyllum were suspended at each of the dining-room windows, which were white with driven snow, and the green of the foliage was intense and glowing and gracefully disposed round about them. Warmth is necessary to grow it, but when hardened off, it is almost evergreen—a temperature of 45 degrees being ample to preserve and keep it fresh for a long time.

GROWING ROSES.—Roses are the queen of the garden, and their cultivation the delight of all amateur gardeners. A successful cultivator of this glorious flower says: Roses require a strong soil, highly enriched with good rotten manure; an open situation and loamy soil for the strong-growing, hardy kinds, and a protected aspect and light soil for the teas and other tender varieties. The hybrid perpetuals, in my judgment, are the most desirable among the hardy roses, as they are the best for all the various purposes to which they are applied in garden and lawn decoration. The teas, however, are the diamond *par excellence* of the race, although needing great care in their culture. I advise that they be grown in pots and sunk in the ground during the summer and removed to a cold frame or greenhouse during the winter. If left remaining in the open ground, they should stand on the south side of a wall, fence, or hedge, and on the approach of cold weather receive a covering in the form of a shed open to the south, and the plants have a liberal supply of manure over the surface of the ground, and plenty of leaves over the whole plant. If roses are set out in autumn perform the operation very early in November, so as to allow the roots to obtain a hold in the soil before cold weather. Give them a thorough dressing of manure to protect against sudden changes. Choose a dry day for planting, the drier the better. Be careful to tread the soil firmly around the plants; this is very important. A cloudy day is the most desirable for removal; and moisten the roots first, to be followed by a thin coat of dry earth over the fibers.

Frozen potatoes can be cured by soaking in water three days before cooking.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—*No. 48 Radcliffe St., cor. Walnut St. BRISTOL, PA.*

Thursday, February 3, 1876.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copies............................ 5 cents.
One year................................ $2 00

BUCKS COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of Bucks Countians, residing in Philadelphia, was held at the Board of Trade Room, Mercantile Library, on Friday evening last. On motion, Judge Edward M. Paxson was elected chairman *pro tem*; Dr. J. A. Paxson, secretary, and Gen. H. G. Sickel, Hon. John Goforth, B. F. Hart, John A. Burton, Prof. Geo. W. Felter, D. Newlin Fell and Gen. B. F. Fisher, Vice-Presidents. Judge Paxson, in a short address, expressed the pleasure he took in meeting with those who had come from his native county, and also the pride he felt in old Bucks. The object of the meeting, he said, he himself did not clearly understand, except that it was to establish a Bucks County Association, but the work and object of the association were what he desired to learn, and he would be pleased to hear from some gentleman who could more definitely state to the audience the idea of the meeting. The Judge was interrupted several times by applause, and his eulogistic remarks about our county evidently were well appreciated. He was followed by Dr. Paxson, who, as one of the prime movers of the meeting, endeavored to explain why it was called. To establish an association of Bucks countians residing in Philadelphia, and have a room where they can meet for social enjoyment and amusement, in fact, to establish a headquarters for those who have, or may, come from this county to the city was, the doctor considered, the real intent of the meeting and the purpose for which it had been called. He was followed by several others, who favored the intention, and upon motion, it was "*Resolved*, That the Bucks county residents of Philadelphia form themselves into an association to be known as the Bucks County Association." This resolution being unanimously adopted, a committee, at the desire of the meeting, was appointed to prepare a constitution, by-laws, etc., to be presented at the next meeting, the following gentlemen being the members thereof: Hon. Amos Briggs, Thomas L. Cernea, Edward F. Pugh, Samuel J. Levick, Watson Malone, James V. Watson, Dr. William Janney, J. V. Williamson, and Dr. Joseph A. Paxson, chairman.

It was suggested that a contribution to defray the expenses of the meeting be taken from the gentlemen present, but one who had been instrumental in calling it announced that the expenses incurred would be borne by those who had originated the movement, thus saving an indefinite amount of discussion. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, the 14th inst., at the same place, when the report of the committee will be read, and suggestions given. The gentlemen who have this affair in charge, and who are taking an active interest in it, are a sufficient guarantee that the interests of Bucks county will never be forgotten in Philadelphia, and also that if the association is founded its success is sure. It will indeed be a pleasant thing for Bucks countians in Philadelphia to have a place to meet in that city, and will serve to keep fresh in their memories the "good old days gone by."

Doylestown and Vicinity.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church on Main street, the members of that congregation are engaged in building a school for the education of the children of the Catholic denomination, thereby removing them from the charge of the principal of the common schools of the borough. The branches to be taught are nearly the same as those now taught in our schools. Some time ago a petition was handed to the prominent residents of the town for their signatures. The substance of this petition was the exclusion of the Protestant Bible from the borough schools. Not being successful in this plan the members of the Catholic Church started this private school. It will be under the immediate supervision of Father Stommel, pastor of that church. Father Stommel is a very learned man and will no doubt exert every power to ensure success to the school. The building is now nearly ready for scholars, and is situated on the north-east side of the church.

One of the liveliest times our town has had for some time was on Wednesday afternoon last, when a man came tearing down Main street, followed closely by a large party of boys and men shouting "Catch him, he has broken jail." The curiosity of your reporter being aroused, he found, upon inquiry, that this escaped criminal was no other person than Reddy Lewis, one of those bold and daring robbers committed from Bristol, charged with robbing the house of Fred Hildebrandt. The crowd, eager for their prey, followed closely upon the fugitive, until he turned from the street and was seen to enter the barn of Charles Hamilton on Court street. The crowd at once surrounded this barn to prevent his escape. Moses Wilson, the jailor, followed by two or three of Doylestown's bravest men and a law student, then entered the barn, searching closely every nook and corner until they found, by plunging a fork into the bay of the mow, a man suddenly crawl from under it as if something had sharply pierced through his pantaloons. This was Mr. Lewis. Seeing that they held him "foul" he at once acknowledged his consent to be re-conveyed to jail, where he was locked up. The plan which he so successfully made for his escape was a very ingenious one. Four other men beside himself have been confined in a cell on the south side of the jail, here they tore up their blankets, making a very strong rope of about fifteen yards long, tieing this they threw it from their window over the wall into the yard. This was done just before they were taken to get their supper. When Lewis came down into the yard to get what the county had provided for his evening meal he went around the corner of the jail, seized hold of this rope and was soon on top of the wall. Mosey thinking something was wrong, arrived upon the spot just in time to see Mr. man go down on the other side. He at once gave the alarm and only about fifteen minutes passed until Reddy was back in jail, there to remain securely hobbled and ironed until the regular term of February court. He seemed to be perfectly contented and said he had tried to escape and was unsuccessful, to which we coincided.

The Sheriff sold the following real estate at public sale on Saturday last: Property of Hugh Forman, situated in New Britain township, to Abraham Kratz for $1,700; property of Jacob Larver, as Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, situated in Quakertown, to Lewis B. Thompson for $1,225, $100, $130 and $300; lots No. 3 and 4 to Joseph Angeny for $375 and $260; Packson property in Hilltown, to B. A. Hendricks for $250; White Hall hotel property in Newtown, to Issacher Ettenger for $5,030; property of Bathas Schneider in Rockhill, to B. A. Hendricks for $59. Several other properties were adjourned until February court.

Reddy Lewis and Valentine Nixon seem determined to make their escape from jail before February court. On Saturday night they again tried to get out. The Sheriff had placed them in a cell that was considered the most secure one in the jail, and had them chained to the floor with a chain about two yards long. This chain they managed to saw off with a very old knife. After releasing themselves from the floor they went to work tearing the plaster and lath from the ceiling, this led them to a covering of boards which were easily torn down. Now they came to something that prevented their escape. Some years previous an escape had been made in a manner similar to this and in repairing the cell large heavy stones were placed in the ceiling and securely bolted together. When the prisoners came to these they gave the matter up as a "bad job." The Sheriff is exercising every caution to keep these men until they are convicted. He has employed a night watchman over them and will try this plan to keep them. They are a very desperate party, and will no doubt cause all the trouble that they can.

Sheriff Reinhart moved from Milford to Doylestown on Tuesday. He will occupy the residence generally used by the different Sheriffs, which is attached to the jail. Ex-Sheriff Purdy moved into the house he rented of John Fretz on Monday.

Newportville and Vicinity.

J. Madison Boleau has purchased the property on the Trenton road, known as the Birkey estate, of Caleb N. Taylor, for $1500. He has commenced improvements thereon, having erected an ice house, and will further beautify and add to the value of the property.

Edgar Adams is erecting a new harness shop on the main street, and will commence business there as soon as completed.

D. P. Everitt has commenced the erection of two new houses on the lots which he recently purchased of Edmund Rue.

On account of the stormy weather on Tuesday evening, the meeting of Social Union Club of Newportville was not very well attended, and only a short programme was given.

The Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg, on the 29th of March.

Prof. Marsh has secured 2500 volumes of Japanese literature for the library of Yale College.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1st, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—An ingenious spiritualistic medium was brought to grief on Sunday evening, at an up-town seance. She had heard about that Boston female to whom the spirits bring fresh flowers in the dark, and conceived a happy idea of improving upon the trick. Fresh flowers at this season are expensive, she argued, and if the spirits materialize them, there is no good reason why they should not be supposed able to materialize artificial ones of cloth and wire, just as well. So she laid in a stock of bonnet trimmings, and when the lights were turned off, scattered the frauds about the floor, but her triumph was short lived, for her agency in the matter was clearly proven. Still another medium, who produces materialized ghosts from an empty cabinet, gave a seance on the same evening, and an acute newspaper reporter discovered that the trick was effected by means of an adroitly concealed panel in the wall, and a confederate of the medium. He did not make his discovery known at the time, however, proposing to have a couple of friends present at the next Sunday evening's seance, and work the expose in such a manner as will put it beyond the possibility of question. It is only fair to the spiritualists to say that a committee composed of some of their most intelligent members have been ruthless and indefatigable in their search for and exposure of such impostors. But no matter how many frauds they unearth, their faith in the genuineness of miraculous manifestations is never for an instant shaken, and they profess a profound faith in spiritualism yet developing something practically good. I see that some of the Brooklyn mediums have been trying to utilize their pet ghosts in a detective service for the unravelling of the mystery of the murder of a ship carpenter, who was shot by some unknown person in the early part of last month, but the spirits' communications are such disconnected, senseless gibberish that nothing has yet been learned from them.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration, which has just been made up, shows an immense falling off during the past year in the number of emigrants arriving at this port. From 294,581 in 1872, there has been a steady decrease to 84,560 in 1875. The reports which have reached Europe of the dull times and scant employment for the laboring classes, have, undoubtedly, produced this effect.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say much about the Greenpoint horror, full details of which have doubtless reached you ere this, but I may be permitted to remark upon the rare promptitude and intelligence of the police in unravelling the mystery of that hideous crime. Within thirty hours from the time Simon's severed head was found in the lumber yard, the murderer was under arrest, and had confessed his crime, and in a few hours more, all the remaining fragments of his victim had been collected from the various places where they had been scattered. Some were found in a distant marsh, some stowed away in trunks and boxes in the murderer's house, some buried under a hearth, some hidden in a bed, some boiling in a pot on a stove, some roasted to a crisp in an oven. Robbery was undoubtedly the motive of the crime, although the assassin pretended that he was actuated by revenge for the adultery of the victim with his wife. One of the strangest features of the horrible affair is the self-control of the murderer's step-child, a girl eight years old, who after witnessing the murder and dismemberment of the corpse, went out and played all day with other children, without betraying any emotion or knowledge of anything unusual at her home.

Rubinstein, the Jew who seduced and butchered his cousin Sara Alexander, was put on trial yesterday. He is a hideous object. Agonies of remorse and terror have aggravated his disease, consumption, and he is ghastly pale, emaciated, filthy, unkept and unshaven. The evidence against him is so strong that we might be sure of his coming to the gallows, if he does not speedily die in his cell, but for the seeming improbability of any man being hanged in this vicinity, who has money enough to hire acute lawyers to defend him.

Burton's old theatre, one of the oldest and most famous places of amusement in New York, has been sold to the American News Company for $150,000. It was built by old Palmo, the confectioner, as an opera house, in 1835, but operas did not flourish there then. In 1848, Burton opened it as a comedy theatre, and old New Yorkers linger lovingly over reminiscences of its palmy days, when its brilliant company were the elder Wallack, John Brougham, Burton, Blake, Dan. Setchell, Geo. Jordan, Charles Fisher, Dolly Davenport, Mary Taylor, Mrs. Hughes, the Holmans, and many others since famous. For nearly sixteen years after the building ceased to be a theatre, the United States courts were held in it, up to last summer.

The rounded perfection of "check" in the advertising dodges of the management of Booth's Theatre, is simply lovely. Last week all the members of the dramatic profession in the city were invited to see "Julius Caesar" at a matinee. Then the Governor and the Legislature were invited, and next the President and members of Congress are to be requested to come on by special train to see "Julius Caesar." Of course the notabilities help the attractiveness of the theatre itself, and so pay well for the courtesies extended to them. But it is scarcely a thing to be proud of, that our high officials, State and National, should permit themselves to be used as bobs to the tail of a theatrical managers kite.

Messrs. Charles Bellows & Co., one of the oldest and heaviest wine importing houses of this city, announced their suspension this afternoon. Dullness in trade, the failure of other houses at home and abroad, and a marked decline in prices are the causes to which they attribute their trouble.

The Commissioners of emigration are straining every nerve as they have been doing for the past three years, to prevail upon the Legislature to pass an act increasing the head money, on emigrants from $1.50 to $2. Naturally the steamship companies are equally earnest in their opposition. A system of favoritism careless extravagance has plunged the Commissioners deeply into debt, and now they seek to save themselves at the expense of the emigrant. It would seem that before long, if we desire to add to our population from the over flowing countries of Europe, we must make the case of emmigrants a national, and not a state or local affair. The Government could well afford to assume the whole expense of our emigrant receiving system in view of the deduction of passage rates, and the increase of emigration which would immediately follow.

Charley Backus, a well known minstrel, has been sued under the Civil Rights Bill, by a colored gentleman, who was refused a seat in his theatre. Charley says that "there's niggers enough in his house aready." He will probably have to pay the $500 penalty though.

SANS NOM.

Attleboro' Items.

The citizens of our borough and vicinity have been somewhat stirred up recently by some one who thinks to do as he pleases. On Friday evening last, Henry Gillam, who resides about two miles from Attleboro', was visiting at J. Comfort's, and put his team under the sheds at Harding's hotel. About half past eight o'clock Henry (the ostler) went to his home, just above the stables, and at nine o'clock Mr. Gillam went after his team, but it was not to be found, and all search proving vain, he borrowed a conveyance of Joseph Harding, and went home and hunted for the missing team, but with no success. On arising next morning, he found the team, minus three blankets, standing near the stable door. A party who was coming up from Schenck's station was passed by the team near J. H. Tomlinson's gate, then coming towards Attleboro', at nearly 12 o'clock. The blankets were found on the Bridgetown bridge the same night.

The meeting of the Emerson, on Wednesday evening, was well attended, the room, in fact, being crowded. The question, "*Resolved*, The signs of the times do not indicate the permanency of the American Republic," was well argued on both sides, and the decision was given in favor of the negative.

The jurors appointed by the court to assess damages caused by widening and grading Maple avenue, met on last Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, viewed the lines, and after consultation agreed to reserve their decision until the following Thursday—giving them time to consult with property-owners, and obtain their views concerning the matter.

Cornell Bros. have killed 110 hogs during the fall and winter, at their place of business on Bellevue avenue.

While writing, the whistle of the locomotive on the new railroad is heard. The work on this line is being rapidly pushed through, to be ready for Centennial travel.

For the information of the Special Committee on the Mexican border outrages, the Secretary of War on Tuesday sent to the House copies of reports and correspondence relative to the troubles on the Rio Grande. The various raids and outrages of the past two or three years, the particulars of which have been published from time to time, are recounted in these documents; also the instructions given to the military, the disposition of troops, the representations made to the Mexican authorities, &c. The outlook at present seems to be that "a border war may with reason be anticipated if these depredations and murders are continued, and one half the reports are true."

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 28th, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—My previous letter was mailed to you while en-route to the Capitol to see whether the influence our party exerted would be potential in deciding the House of Representatives to take favorable action on the Centennial Appropriation Bill. Your readers know before this that the bill passed the House by a small majority, but that will not, I presume, make less interesting the scenes and incidents connected with its passage. The House was called to order—as it always is—at twelve o'clock, but not until half-past two was the Centennial Bill reached, when Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the matter. The House agreed to the motion, and accordingly "resolved" itself into such Committee. The Speaker vacated the chair, and Fernando Wood, of New York, taking his place. Hon. Charles P. Thompson, one of Massachusetts' Democratic Congressman, was the first speaker, and favored the bill—the debate was limited to ten minute speeches—but before he finished the hammer fell, and the Chairman said the gentleman's time had expired, and the gentleman sat down with his speech unfinished. It appeared in full, however, in the *Congressional Record*. Another honorable gentleman, opposed to the bill, was brought to a like untimely end. Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, was the next to address the Chair, and he finished his remarks in the ten minutes allotted, and it was so good that I will be pardoned for quoting from it.

"Mr. Chairman, in North Carolina there lives an old man, who in 1861, had six sons just grown up to manhood. At the first tap of the drum the six sons went to the front to fight for the cause of the South. They did not stop to reason much about it. North Carolina called them, and they went. * * * * There were not six at Appomattox—there were but two. Four were sleeping in their bloody blankets. Two were at Appomattox, battle scarred, to see the flag go down forever which they had followed with such unfaltering devotion. One of those two survivors stands before you now, and he says he has seen enough of war, and wants peace. He wants reconciliation; he wants good feeling; he wants fraternity everywhere in this country. And that is the reason I propose to vote for this bill, because I think its tendency is to produce that peace which we need."

This is only a small portion of his remarks, but I haven't space for any more, suffice it to say that when the gentleman sat down, the galleries rang with applause. The House of Representatives is probably the most unruly public body that meets anywhere. The members pay no respect to order at all, except when some one is speaking whom they know they cannot afford to lose the opportunity of hearing. So that I would have known by the immediate silence, if by no other way, that when Mr. Lamar, of Miss., arose and said, Mr. Chairman, he had something to say worth saying. When his ten minutes had expired, the gentleman whose next turn it was, gave up his time for Mr. Lamar to continue, and when that ten minutes ended, another gentleman did the same, and so he occupied about thirty minutes, and during the whole time a pin could have been heard if it had been dropped. Mr. Lamar made the best speech of the day on the subject, and its effect was remarkable; the applause in the galleries was so great, that the continued rapping of the Chairman's hammer hardly stopped it. At the conclusion of his speech, the members crowded around his desk, and there was confusion confounded, and no more order until the vote was taken, when there was more cheering, and we adjourned well pleased with the result of our powerful influence.

On the evening of the day which witnessed the passage of the Centennial Bill, the President held a reception, and of course we went to see and be seen. As this is leap year, our lady friends escorted us, and as they were on the watch for picturesque costumes, etc., I will not expose my ignorance of such matters, by attempting a description, but will use a description kindly furnished by *my* lady friend—without any idea, however, that it was intended for a newspaper, and therefore all the more natural. "There were some people there who could not be described, one lady, about fifty, with *extremely* low neck, and sleeves so short that it was ridiculous. —— says her arm was as large as his hat, and it is true. There were elegant plants in every room. The ladies go first in the State dining room to put away their wraps, and the gentlemen meet them at the door, and escort them first through the blue room, and next the red room, where the President and Mrs. Grant stand, assisted by other ladies. Marshall Sharp presented. Then through to the east room, where there is a great deal of promenading, (and by the way, one handsome dress was of garnet velvet), then through a long, elegantly lighted hall, with mirrors all around. One young lady looked very nice, she was dressed in a fawn colored dress *entraine*, with tea roses in her hair, her hair crimped, and diamond jewelry." The President on this occasion, did not bear a very close resemblance to the pictures I have seen of him, his face was very much flushed, which, with his general appearance, would have caused me to think there was some foundation for the stories told of his intemperate habits, if I had not been uncomfortably reminded by the heated atmosphere of the room where the presentation took place, that to walk through it was enough to make the cheeks of many persons flush, whom I saw, so that I didn't wonder at the rosy hue of the President's face. But it may not have been alone owing to the heat. Who can tell? Not I; but when public men are so much traduced by a portion of the public prints, as is now the common practice, I try to be as charitable as possible. After the ceremony of shaking the President's body by the arm, as a Frenchman has called shaking hands, the gentleman who accompanied me, and I, essayed to get our coats and hats from the cloak room, where we had left them with a colored man-servant, whose title I did not learn, but he had charge of so many other "duds" besides ours, that it was only after a severe struggle through the crowd that surrounded the entrance to the cloak room, that we recovered our property in a damaged condition, and were led meekly home by the ladies, who had charge of us.

I have material enough for another letter, and if you are not thoroughly weary by this time, I will next week make my bow, and retire from your columns for a time at least.

THURLOW.

As I am anticipating a larger trade than ever before during this

CENTENNIAL YEAR,

and shall use every effort in my power to effect this result; and in order that I shall continue to offer to my numerous patrons goods from a stock that is always new and desirable, as well as the latest styles, I am ready to dispose of my remaining winter stock at a considerable

REDUCTION,

so that all who are still in need of Dress Goods, Shawls, Furs, Blankets, etc., or any goods belonging exclusively to our winter sales, would do well to call and examine our prices, as I desire to make room for our spring purchases. In addition to this, I have just received a large stock of Muslins and Calicoes, which we are selling at prices lower than ever before.

Heavy Yard-wide Sheeting, at 9 and 10 cents a yard.

40-inch Unbleached Sheeting, 10½ cents a yard by the piece.

Williamsville Bleached Muslin, 12½ cts. per yard.

Fruit of the Loom Muslin, 12 cents per yard.

Striped Calico Shirting, 8 cents a yard.

Cotton Flannels, 9, 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

Corsets, from 45 cents to $1.50.

A large variety of Fancy Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' wear.

Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Boots and Shoes.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Shading.

Fine Glass and White Stone China Ware.

Stock of Fine Groceries, full.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Next to Canal Bridge,
Mill Street, Bristol.

☞ The installment plan of selling Sewing Machines is getting out of favor with the different Companies, but Wm. H. Booz will sell them by weekly or monthly installments, or a liberal discount for cash. If he has not the kind you want, he can soon get it.

☞ WANTED.—Live agents to sell "The Centennial Exposition of American Presidents," in Philadelphia and throughout the State. Now is the time to secure good territory. Address, or apply to MR. BEECHING, 111 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ All of Dr. Rose's preparations sold at S. W. corner of Mill and Ceder streets.

☞ Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses are the best—price $5 at Dr. Pursells.

☞ Oranges, 15 cents per dozen; French Prunes, 24 cents per lb.; Currants, 11 cents per lb., at Jackson's, Boston Bee.

☞ Grapes, Lemons, Dates, Figs, Cocoanuts and Apples, Mixtures 20 and 30 cents per lb., at Jackson's, two doors from the Ark.

27

[Correspondence of Bucks County Gazette]

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1st, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The work of the Senate during the past week has been somewhat notable. Important measures have been considered and the action of that body in regard to some of them will doubtless awaken harsh criticism in various quarters. The most important measure considered, at least that one in which the members of the Legislature have more than a passing interest, is the finance bill. Your readers will doubtless remember that this bill went to the Senate in a shape assumed after the House had thoroughly digested it. Though fears were entertained that some of the provisions inserted in the bill would not meet with the approval of the Senate, the radical action taken by that body was scarcely anticipated. After striking out, in preliminary reading, all the provisions of the bill excepting the simple transfer of the revenue from one fund to the other, the Senate last night capped the climax by defeating the entire bill upon third reading. A change of votes, however, on the part of Messrs. Strang and Newmyer has placed in position to move a reconsideration of the defeated bill if at any future time they may see fit to do so. Unless such reconsideration is effected, a means for relieving the embarrassed condition of the Treasury cannot be devised this session, as the rules forbid the introduction of the subject again *de novo*. Although no money will be paid out by the State Treasurer until this matter is adjusted, the House received the news of the Senate's action on the bill with seeming indifference. Various are the surmises as to what the action of the House will be should the matter be brought before it again for its consideration. Some of the democratic members, it is thought, will have back-bone enough to stand up for the original provisions of the bill, while others, it is deemed, cannot be depended on with the same degree of certainty. Taken all in all, the result of the action of a conference committee on this subject, should such a committee be appointed, cannot be foretold.

The supplement to the conspiracy defining what action of workingmen and others assembled for the purpose of resisting employers, shall come within the meaning of the act of 1872 has reached a final passage in the Senate after "running the gauntlet" of amendment. In the shape in which it passed, it provided that no action of combined workingmen toward others, shall be construed to be within the meaning of the phrase, "in anyway hinder," unless accompanied with menaces or threats of violence. Although not exactly as desired by them the bill, in its present shape, is acceptable to the workingmen.

The bill reducing the rate of boomage to be charged by boom companies in general and the Susquehanna Boom Company, upon its passage to second reading to-day in the Senate, elicited a lengthy and very spirited discussion which may be but a forerunner of others to come. A very strong effort will be made this season to procure the proposed repeal.

A most salutary measure providing for the erection of watering troughs on highways throughout the Commonwealth for the use of horses and cattle *en passant* has been read a third time in the Senate. A similar bill in the House is well advanced, and one or the other will no doubt become a law.

After once defeating the chronic bill for the purchase of Purdon's Digests for the members, the House to-day again took up its consideration, and after consuming considerable time upon its discussion gave it a final quietus for this session. The act increasing the pay of arbitrators to two dollars per day was treated in a similar manner, but *mirabile dictu* the skunk scalp bill, of ancient renown, although all the tactics within the category of parliamentary practice were employed against it, has actually, as far as the House is concerned, become a law, and the gentleman from Butler, Mr. Campbell, by his speech upon it has won for himself undying fame.

☞ Mr. F. P. Stuks, Watchmaker, 10½ Broad street, Trenton, N. J., intends giving away three prizes, two silver watches and a fine bronze clock, on the same plan that he gave the $100 Gold Watch away. He will commence giving out tickets about the 20th of this month.

☞ Twenty-six overcoats and fourteen winter suits will be sold at a great sacrifice, rather than carry over, by Simon A. Gump, Bristol.

☞ All kinds of patent roofing done on terms to suit every one, by Wm. A. Gilton Bristol.

☞ Horsford's Acid Phosphate and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Dr. Pursells.

☞ Norny's Preserving Powder and Upham's Fresh Meat Cure, at Dr. Pursell's.

Philadelphia.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 63,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia. 797

R. E. WRIGHT & SON,
STEAM
SCOURING and DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
4508 MAIN STREET, 4508
FRANKFORD, PA.
Clothing repaired and altered. 145

BANNISTER'S.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE FOR
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Head Centre for
GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL KINDS.
4223 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORD. 164

New Carpet Store.
CREAGMILE & CO.,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
&c. &c. &c.
1017 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Open in the evening. 887

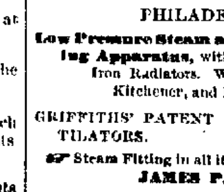
WILLIAM HEACOCK'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
18 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.
PARLOR SUITS, Bed Room Suits, Secretaries, Sideboards, Extension Tables, and a variety of Chairs of the latest style, constantly on hand.
Removals and Packing of Furniture carefully attended to. Rooms to Let for Storing Furniture.
☞ Furniture Cars to Hire 946

WILLIAM M. HALL.
GEOMETRICAL STAIR BUILDER
AND
ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN,
No. 2136 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia.
All kinds of Stairs designed and put up in city and country. Orders through post punctually attended to. Hand Rails worked from drawings. 1013

1776. THE CENTENNIAL. 1876.

E. SILBER'S
Paper Hanging Store,
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA. 897

A. STINEMETZ,
1029 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES. 218

HALE, KILBURN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers of the Prize Medal

CHAMPION
Folding Bed,
The Everitt Patent,
Warranted Cheapest, Best.
All styles and prices,
From $33 Upwards.
Hale's Flexible Seat
CHAIRS & SPRING BEDS,
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Fine Walnut Work, and
CENTENNIAL SHOW-CASES made to order.
Nos. 48 and 50 N. Sixth St., Phila. 193

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus, with Gold's Patent Cast-Iron Radiators. Wood's American Kitchener, and Paris Ranges.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ARCHIMEDIAN VENTILATORS.
☞ Steam Fitting in all its branches.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

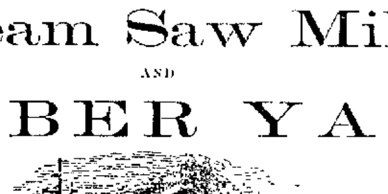
Philadelphia.

WE GIVE NOTHING AWAY,
No Penny Chromo, Bronze Figure or Glass Ware,
As all right-minded people know the price of the gift is charged to the goods. Our price list you will find below.

Extra Choice Formosa Tea,	80 Cts.		Best Young Hyson Tea,	90 Cts.
Best Oolong "	60 "		Good " "	70 "
Good "	40 "		Fair " "	50 "
Fair "	30 "		Best Eng. Br'kfast "	80 "
Best Japan "	80 "		Gunpowder "	$1 00.
Good "	60 "		Old Government Java Coffee,	38 Cts.
Fair "	50 "		Java "	33 a 35 "
Best Imperial "	90 "		Maricabo "	30 a 33 "
Good "	70 "		Laguayra "	25, 28 a 30 "
Fair "	50 "		Rio "	25 a 28 "

SUGARS ALWAYS THE LOWEST. A full line of Pure Spices.
All goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
T. P. GREGER,
630 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Three doors below Fairmount Avenue. 974

GILMOUR, HARTZELL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Main and Sellers Streets, Frankford, Pa.
AGENTS for Siddall's Cold and Hot Water Soaps, Flour, Feed, Grain and Salt of all kinds, constantly on hand. 217

KEYSTONE
Steam Saw Mill
AND
LUMBER YARD,

COAL, SAND AND LIME WHARF,
TACONY, PHILADELPHIA.
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS:
NOTICE.—We have fitted up the Saw Mill at this point with the latest improvements, on the most extensive scale, and are prepared to supply our patrons with all kinds of
Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.
Also, to execute Sawing of any kind to order, on the shortest possible notice. The Best quality of
Lehigh Coal,
Kept under cover, and delivered at city prices.
SAND, LIME AND BUILDING MATERIALS,
Furnished at the lowest market rates. Correspondence solicited and estimates furnished.
HENRY DISSTON & SONS,
Tacony, Philadelphia.
T. W. SOUTH, Superintendent. 253

JAMES HEARD,
Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.
METALLIC ROOFING, GUTTER TIN AND SPOUTING.
STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES, FIRE BRICKS AND GRATES.
House Furnishing Goods in general. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, Jobbing promptly attended to. CUCUMBER PUMPS.
151 and 153 CHURCH STREET,
Corner Tackawanna Street, near Railroad Station, FRANKFORD. 252

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
BY PURCHASING YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
OF THE
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of Teas.
RETAIL STORES:
932 Arch Street, 21 South Second Street, 269 North Ninth Street, and N. W. corner Eleventh and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia. 960

TURNER & PEARSON,
NEW AND CHEAP
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen.
607 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
FIRST DOOR BELOW THE THEATRE. 70

CHARLES LIGGINS,
DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
STERLING AND COIN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Canes, Spectacles, Opera Glasses.
WEDDING RINGS, PRESENTS, &c.
1046 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Jewelry, &c. 980

A. W. RAND,
Sole manufacturer of "VICTOR GAS MACHINE." Patented August 10th, 1867.
124 North Sixth Street Philadelphia.

ALSO manufacturer of and dealer in HEATERS, RANGES, BAKE OVENS, Etc. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Special attention given to Hotel work.
Refer to the following well-known parties using them: C. W. & J. Pearce, Bristol, Pa; James Dobson, Falls of Schuylkill; St. Joseph's Convent School, Chestnut Hill; Geo. W. Hinkle, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. 66.

THE LARGE NEW STORE
OF
THOMAS McFARLAND,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE SELLERS STREET, FRANKFORD,
Is elegantly fitted up and stocked with a general assortment of splendid HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Heaters, Ranges, Fire Brick and Grates to order. Tin covered over old shingles. Gravel Roofs torn off and covered with tin.
4607 FRANKFORD AVENUE, ABOVE SELLERS, FRANKFORD. 122

JAMES ECKERSLEY, JR.,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
No. 4504 Main Street, above Unity, Frankford.
Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Fire Bricks, and Grates always on hand. Jobbing promptly attended to. 142

CHAS. C. JONES,
Practical Photographer,
NO. 508 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE NOBLE, PHILADELPHIA.
PICTURES taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 161

THORNTON BROTHERS,
MARBLE WORKERS,
1757 FRANKFORD AVENUE, FRANKFORD, PA.
Particular attention given to Building Work.
TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY. 162

E. R. HUTCHINSON,
THE POPULAR HATTER,
New and Old Styles in great variety, at
City Hall Hat and Cap Emporium,
CITY HALL, TRENTON, N. J. 1020

THOS. M. SEEDS,
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
HAT & CAP MANUFACTORY,
NO. 41 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
A general assortment of Friends' Plain Hats, Children's Fancy Hats and Caps constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice. 896

RICHARD C. STONE,
MANUFACTURER OF
JUVENILE COACH WORK,
and all kinds of
WOODEN WARE.
Store—945 North Second Street.
Factory—1018 North Front Street.
PHILADELPHIA. 78

DUCKET HARMAN,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
FACTORY AND STORE
1937 Frankford Road, Philad'a.
Dealer in
Clocks, Watches,
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c. Masonic Marks and Society Badges of all kinds on hand and made to order. REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to. 61

GEORGE W. BUTLER,
DEALER IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
918 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Agent for DEXTER WASHING MACHINES, the best in the market. Clothes Wringers repaired. 181

Trenton.

TANTUM & SHIELDS,
DEALERS IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS
Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J. 989

GEORGE WESTON,
ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL
SCULPTOR,
IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE.
Devoting especial attention to Monumental Works, &c., viz:
Tombs, Monuments, Headstones, Mural Tablets, Pulpits, Fonts, &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
MARBLE YARD—Stockton Street, between Front and State Street.
TRENTON, N. J.
CEMETERY LOTS INCLOSED.—Cemetery work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 40

PURE! WHOLESOME!! CHEAP!!!
Opening of the STAR CONFECTIONERY,
No. 4 Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J.,
THIS DAY, with the most extensive and complete assortment of French and American Confectionery ever exhibited at retail in Trenton. Also, a choice line of Foreign Fruits and Nuts, fine Canned Goods, &c. Prices reasonable. Positively none but strictly pure and wholesome Confectionery sold by this House. Patronage solicited! Favors appreciated! Please call and examine.
THOMAS P. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
N. B.—Constantly on draught, Cold Sparkling Soda Water, Cream, Nectar, Mead, and Kissengen Water. 1040

A Full and Splendid Line of
MILLINERY GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
FOLLEN'S No. 1 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
PRYOR'S BLOCK, which will be sold Cheap for Cash.
LADIES, YOU CAN HAVE YOUR HATS BLOCKED AND PRESSED
FOR HALF THE COST OF NEW ONES.
All the Fall Styles Received in Blocks and Hats. Three First Class Milliners Employed 123

Furniture and Upholstery of my own manufacturing.
PARLOR SUITS in Hair, Cloth, or any color of Terry 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Lady's and 4 Wall Chairs, for $60. Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, nine pieces, for $16. With Marble Top Bureau and Washstand, $50.
At A. V. MANNING'S,
47 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J. 39

Philadelphia.

J. F. HEFLEY'S
OYSTER SALOON
And Restaurant,
N. W. Corner Second and Brown,
PHILADELPHIA. 111

SAMUEL WAGNER'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
69 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Two doors below Arch, (formerly 32 Delaware Ave.)
THE FINEST and BEST OYSTERS in the CITY. 121

MRS. W. MUIR'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
DINING AND OYSTER SALOON,
987 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—All kinds of Fine Confectionery—Boarding and Lodging. 126

NORTH STAR HOTEL.
FRANCIS T. PRAUL, - Proprietor
4805 MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORD, PA. 165

United States Hotel,
North-West Corner Front and Berks Sts.,
(Kensington Depot,)
PHILADELPHIA.
F. W. MEYER, - - - - Proprietor. 120

"The Seven Star Hotel."
O. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.
Main Street and Oxford Road,
Opposite Dummy Depot,
FRANKFORD, PA. 140

JOHN J. SLIFER'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Dining and Oyster
SALOONS,
NO. 532 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A. 58

DOCK STREET
COFFEE HOUSE
AND LUNCH ROOM.
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
223 Dock Street,
Above Walnut, PHILADELPHIA 157

J. W. HOLETON'S
Temperance
DINING ROOMS,
IS THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
629 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Call and satisfy yourself. 64

Girard Exchange
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters in every style, and Meals at all hours.
WILLIAM LINDIG. 53

TACONY HOUSE
AND
RESTAURANT.
1911 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Kensington Depot,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Room and Restaurant. 934

BEE HIVE COFFEE HOUSE
RESTAURANT,
THOMAS J. JARMAN, Proprietor.
218 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
OYSTERS constantly on hand in all varieties. Families supplied at shortest notice. Delivery free of charge to any part of the city. 76

WUNDER'S
OYSTER BAY,
S. W. Corner Second and Church Streets.
PHILADELPHIA. 74

LADIES' AND GENTS'
PHILADELPHIA
EATING HOUSE.
S. E. Corner Seventh and Market Streets.
JAMES STANDRING, Proprietor.
Beefsteak and Potatoes, Porksteak and Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Pot Pie, Fried Eggs, Fried Ham, Cold Ham, Boiled Eggs, Cod Fish Cakes, Broiled Steak and Potatoes, Oyster Soup, 10 cents each; Oyster Stews, 25 cents; Raw Oysters, 10 cents; Milk Toast, 12 cents; Buttered Toast, 7 cents; Coffee and Rolls, Pie and Milk, 10 cents each; Rice Pudding, Bread Pudding, 5 cts each; Apple Dumpling, 10c.; Cup Custard, 5 cents; Pie of all kinds, Tea or Coffee per cup, two Buttered Rolls, 5 cts. each. SEGARS. A good and cheap Dinner every day. 101

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 1209 North Second Street,
East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of Umbrellas. 1021

C. F. BLITTERSDORF. OLIVER S. WEEKS
C. F. BLITTERSDORF & CO.,
CUTLERS.
Depot for the best Concave Razors, Shears, Scissors, and warranted Cutlery of every description.
1103½ North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Steam Grinding and Repairing carefully done. 887

Thousands of Bottles Sold Yearly.
THE Greatest Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Nature's Great Remedy, for the Cure of
Incipient Consumption, Asthma.
☞ BYRAM'S Celebrated Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry and Tar, to prevent Consumption, Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs, Curing Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Weakness of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing; a great discovery for Infants in Croup and Hives, Influenza, Whooping Cough,
And all other affections of the Lungs and Breast.
☞ Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere. 151

GO TO THE
Boston 99 Cent Store,
30 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
And look at the NEW STOCK OF WAX DOLLS, and RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS. The cheapest ever shown in the city. 117

John E. Thropp, Duncan McKenzie, Peter Wilkes,
THROPP, McKENZIE & WILKES,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines,
BOILERS, MILL WORK, SHAFTING,
Pulleys, Hangers, and all kinds of Pottery Machinery.
FOOT OF TAYLOR ST., TRENTON, N. J. 136

WALL PAPER
AND
School Books,
AT CHARLES Y. BAMFORD'S,
10 E. STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.
WALL PAPER TRIMMED FREE. Discount given to schools and teachers. 95

FANCY RIBBONS. BONNET FRAMES.
MRS. J. R. WOODRUFF,
Fashionable Milliner,
And dealer in
Notions, Trimmings, &c.
No. 27 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
Personal attention paid to custom work. 135

DUNN & SMITH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 32 E. STATE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.
Under First National Bank.
A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Coatings always on hand. 116

J. L. MOORE,
Dealer in
Furniture, Carpets,
OIL CLOTHS, BED SPREADS, BLANKETS, Clocks, Door Mats, Rugs, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, fine French and German Chromos, Baby Carriages and Stoves.
NO. 107 SOUTH BROAD STREET.
TRENTON, N. J. 119

S. C. PARROTT,
Dealer in
Fine Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry,
AND SILVER WARE.
HAIR JEWELRY made to order. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. No. 42 Greene Street, Three Doors above City Hall, TRENTON, N. J. 45

JOSEPH B. YARD
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON RAILING,
(at the old stand)
No. 6 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to Enclosing Cemetery Lots. 905

NICK J. MINERT,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Fine Cigars,
No. 37 North Warren Street,
TRENTON, N. J. 43

JOSEPH G. HAYES,
Dealer in all kinds of
Burners, Oils and Lamps,
Whips, Canes and Novelties,
Corner Lamberton and Market.
TRENTON, N. J. 134

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.
WE have now in store some two hundred patterns of Spring Goods to select from, which we are selling at the following reduced prices:
18 CENT PAPER, 13 CENTS.
12 CENT PAPER, 10 CENTS.
35 CENT PAPER, 25 CENTS.
Having bought low for cash, we are thus enabled to make the above reduction. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. JOSEPH L. LUGAR,
No. 839 North Second Street, bel. Poplar,
PHILADELPHIA. 854

SLATE MANTELS
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs; and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order.
Factory and Salesrooms, No. 1210 Ridge Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILSON & MILLER. 25

MISS C. F. LEDDON,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSING
ESTABLISHMENT,
1868 FRANKFORD ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies' Hair Dressing a specialty. Combings made up carefully. Constantly on hand and made to order. Ladies' Hair Braids, Curls, Chignons and Hair Work of every description. 926

T. C. HOLLINGSWORTH,
No. 1026 North Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Masonic Manufacturing and Military Depot.
Military and Society Goods of every description. Flags, Banners and Regalia, Jewels, &c. Also, Domestic Paper Patterns. 907

PARKER & KANE,
Norris Square Marble Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, MARBLE MANTLES, &c.
Cemetery Lots Enclosed, Plumbers' Work, &c.
S. W. Cor. Hope and Diamond Sts.,
Between Front and Second, within two squares of Kensington Depot.
PHILADELPHIA. 888

J. C. LONG, JR.
DEALER IN
Fancy Fowls, Pigeons and Pets.
CAGES OF ALL KINDS.
Bird Seed, Mockingbird Food, and Song Birds a specialty.
39 NORTH NINTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 951

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

J D Armitage   Lumberville Bucks Co Pa

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, February 3, 1876.

☞THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 2d.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th'day, Jan. 27	36	40	44
Friday, " 28	42	62	46
Saturday, " 29	30	55	46
Monday, " 31	24	37	33
Tuesday, Feb. 1	35	47	44
Wed'day, " 6	27	27	20

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 10.45, A. M., 3.30 and 8.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.00, A. M., 3.30, 6.00 P. M. Arrives 7.00 and 11.45 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST—Arrives 9.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15 and 8.00, A. M., 3.30, P. M. arrives 11.45, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M; arrives 9.45 A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.45, A. M.

TULLYTOWN, MORRISVILLE AND POST OFFICES ON THE B. D. R. R.—Closes 7.15 A. M; arrives 4.30 P. M.

DOLINGTON—Arrives 9.30 A. M; closes 10.00 A. M.

THE GAZETTE FOR 1876.

The GAZETTE will be sent until further notice with other publications, postage free in all cases, payment to be made invariably in advance. As follows:

Gazette and	Scribner's Monthly,	$5.25,	full rate, $6.00
" "	Atlantic Monthly,	5.25,	" " 6.00
" "	Harper's Magazine,	5.25,	" " 6.00
" "	Galaxy,	5.25,	" " 6.00
" "	Popular Science Mo.,	6.00,	" " 7.00
" "	N. Y. Medical Jour.,	5.25,	" " 6.00
" "	St. Nicholas,	4.50,	" " 5.00
" "	Am. Agriculturist,	3.10,	" " 3.60
" "	Harper's Weekly,	5.25,	" " 6.00
" "	Harper's Bazar,	5.25,	" " 6.00
" "	Littell's Living Age,	8.75,	" " 10.00
" "	The Home Journal,	3.50,	" " 5.00
" "	Practical Farmer,	3.75,	" " 4.50

Persons desiring to order more than one of the above named publications invited to send for terms. Address

JESSE O. THOMAS, Bristol, Pa.

SORTS.

THE cry for a new jail again comes up from the papers published at the County seat.

THE steamboat John A. Warner commenced making her regular trips last Monday morning.

THREE hundred and forty-six tramps found lodging in the town house during the month of January.

SAMUEL SWAIN, real estate agent, sold a house of Ellwood Doron, on Washington street, to David R. Carey, for $1,400.

THE entertainment given by the A. M. E. Church Sabbath School, will be, by request, repeated, at Cabeen's Hall, on next Thursday evening.

THE velocity of the wind in New Jersey yesterday morning, says a Philadelphia paper, was sixty miles an hour. We have no doubt of it, for it blew like sixty here.

EIGHTY dollars was the sum realized at the Rosa D'Erina concert at Newtown, last Thursday evening. The dark night and muddy roads prevented many from attending.

WE learn that a passenger train is to be run on the new railroad on the 22d of February, thus allowing those who so desire, an opportunity of taking a ride over the line.

A BARN in the neighborhood of the Buckley street boat-yard was set on fire last Monday morning. The fire was discovered by the neighbors and put out before it had got under fair headway.

HENRY C. MICHENER, Esq., of Doylestown, will lecture before the Y. M. C. A. of Hulmeville to-morrow (Friday) evening. Subject—"Footfalls of the Inventors." A cordial invitation is extended to the public. Admission free.

SOME rascals gained an entrance into the engine room of Fire Company No 1, sometime between midnight on Saturday and daylight on Sunday and fired bullets through the engravings that adorn the walls. The Company are endeavoring to find the perpetrators and have them punished.

AT the sale of Thomas Roberts & Co's. livery stables and appurtenances on Saturday last, a horse become frightened, and throwing the boy off who was riding it, created much excitement in its gyrations. Samuel Vandegrift, of Flushing, had his hand badly cut and ankle sprained, and several others received slight injuries.

IN the arbitration of James G. Hibbs vs. Dr. W. J. A. Berkly, held before Anthony Swain, Esq., L. H. Dickerson and Dr. E. J. Groom, on Saturday last, which was a scire facias, to revive the lien of a judgment for $3,000, which plaintiff alleged was due, the arbitrators awarded in favor of defendant and that plaintiff had no cause of action.

EARLY last Sunday morning, the hotel of Michael Vanhart in New Hope, was entered by burglars, and over $100 in cash, five coats and other articles taken. They also entered the residence of Edgar Mellin, and took his clothes, two silk dresses of his wife and $100 in bank notes. One hundred dollars reward has been offered by the Solebury Detective Company and fifty dollars by the Brownsville Company for the arrest of the burglars and the recovery of the goods.

THE Chancellor of New Jersey on Tuesday rendered a decision in the Yardleyville bridge case, refusing to grant the injunction asked by the State on the plea that the bridge was a nuisance. The Chancellor holds that under the general law a railroad company has a right to connect with other companies; and that the building of the structure on the soil was not a violation of the compact of 1787. It being above tide-water, the owners of the soil were the riparian owners. Even if Pennsylvania had not given her consent, she could not complain of the structure in New Jersey.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is preparing for the Centennial. There is no doubt there will be an unprecedented rush of travel over that line, and in consequence preparations have been made to facilitate the collections of fares, etc. On the 15th in addition to the regular conductors, train agents, or "conductors' clerks" will be placed on all through trains between Pittsburgh and Jersey City, whose duty it shall be to collect fares; thus leaving the conductor free to attend to the running of his train. The agents, it is understood, will be uniformed and provided with the "satchel." Conductors will be changed at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Altoona. A receiver's office will soon be established in Harrisburg, where train agents will report daily.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Bristol Post Office, February 2, 1876:—Emma Bessonett, Eliza Berry, Sarah A. Bogart, Caleb Brown, Martha Burgess, Rebecca Butler, Wm. R. Coffman, Eugene Carr, Joseph Cooper, John Cundy, Emma Croll, Lizzie Cummings, Mary Devlin, Wm. H. Foster, Hannah Gallagher, Mary Gallagher, Rachel Goslin, H. W. Howes, Mary E. Hillpot, Ellen Haiser, A. Johnson, Anna B. Johnson, George Jacoby, Ellwood Larne, Charles Lendie, Joseph F. Miller, Alex. Middleton, Jane Malone, E. Mackie, Annie L. Otto, Willie Rivers, A. Scheidhauer, Margaret Smith, J. F. Smith, Mary G. Thorn, Lukens Vandegrift, Mrs. Mary Vanzant, Charles Vankeuren, Annie E. Way, A. H. White, Lizzie Yates.

THE severe wind of Wednesday last caused considerable damage along the northern extent of the Atlantic coast, and reports from the east and south give evidence of its violence. In Brooklyn several unoccupied frame buildings were blown down, and others unroofed. At Cohoes, N. Y., the steeple of St. Bernard's Church, 225 feet high, containing a full of chime of bells, was hurled to the ground; the loss estimated at $30,000. At Woonsocket, R. I., the French Catholic Church, nearly completed, was totally demolished, being a loss of $20,000. The steeple of the University Church, at Webster, Mass., was blown down, and a new school house and village hall, at Leeds, were unroofed. The tower of Metropolitan Methodist Church, at Washington, was blown several feet from the perpendicular, while at Baltimore the damage sustained is estimated at $40,000. At Fredericksburg, Va., the spire was blown from the Episcopal Church, crushing, in its fall, another building. In Philadelphia considerable damage was done. Buildings in course of erection were demolished, and houses unroofed, while signboards, fences, trees and shutters were carried from their places. In this county, as far as we have learned, no very serious damage was done; trees were uprooted, fences blown over and travel impeded. The trains were delayed and stages from Newtown came after time. It is reported that the steeple was blown from the Bellevue Institute, Attleboro', but we have no authentic account of it. A wagon was overturned at the "Green Lane Schoolhouse," just above Bristol, as it was unoccupied at the time, no one was injured; it was pretty well demolished, and the harness broken, but the horse, which had been attached, escaped safe and sound. Many chimneys were blown from the houses here, and other damages sustained. The hope is entertained that these wind-storms may be like angels visits to earth, few and far between; that, in fact, a repetition of such a gale as that of Wednesday may never come.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

A PRACTICAL VIEW.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have read, as probably most of your readers have, much of the prevailing controversy about the Bible in the public schools.

It seems to me that there is a fallacious misapprehension of the real issue between the contending parties; that is, if there are any number of families in a community who object to Bible reading in its school, then it ought not to be read.

Now, who are the objectors and how numerous are they?

Say, for instance, you are a member of a Christian Church, of course it is not you who fear the influence of the Bible upon the minds of your children, but you are disposed, for peace sake, to make concession to the objections of others.

What others? Not your fellow members of your own Church, not your brethren of other Churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, etc., for the great body of these want the Bible in the schools, and are disposed, like yourself, to consent to its exclusion only out of deference to other people's wishes. What others? Not certainly the great mass of Church goers who are not members.

Could you go to any Sabbath congregation in a Protestant Church and ask them whether they feel any apprehension of evil results from the use of the Bible in public schools and what would be the response?

Surely it is not to be imagined that those who have respect enough for God's word to go and hear it read and preached, could ever believe it dangerous to the minds of their children.

But let us see what this signifies.

We are told that our population now is about 40,000,000. Of these about two-fifths, say 16,000,000, are adults. Of these again not less than 5,000,000, or 6,000,000, are adult members of Protestant Churches, and therefore are not objectors.

The congregations statedly worshiping with such Churches contain a number of non-Church members, at least equal to the number of members, say 5,000,000 more.

Here then you have not less than 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 out of 16,000,000 who are adult Church members and do not object.

But, further, are the mass of non-Church goers objectors? We think not. Many men and women who never darken the doors of God's house, still have respect for the good old book and would not say a word against it.

We certainly then are not far from the fact when we say, that at least 13,000,000, out of the 16,000,000 adults in the country, are not objectors to the Bible in the schools.

Who then *do* object? This question has been answered by one who knows, thus:—

"Some Catholics would exclude the Bible from the public schools, but not all; there is a very considerable and respectable party of them who dissent from the objections of their Church.

The strength of this party has not yet been adequately measured. It is by no means impossible that it may now be or may become a majority. But suppose it to succumb entirely to the influence of the priesthood, making the Romish Church a unit on this question, how much of a unit would it be?

The Church, in this country, number, men, women and children, about 4,000,000; say 1,500,000 adults, not more.

But these are not the only objectors. Some infidels object, but not all. Generally they do not object, but are either indifferent, or say, if there is any good in it let the children have it.

We have no reliable statistics as to the strength of the party opposed to the Bible, but I think we may safely assume that from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, would be a liberal allowance.

Now, how much of a party is that? Let it be remembered that we have out of 16,000,000 adults in this country, accounted for 13,000,000 as being, as far as their own preferences are concerned, no objectors at all against a protesting minority of about 2,000,000.

Here is a minority of one-fifth or one-sixth.

But let us look for a few minutes at the objectors which are now most strenuously urged.

These will be sufficient for another article for next week's GAZETTE. P.

THE HADES DISCUSSION.

BRISTOL, PA., JAN. 31, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—The complacent seriousness with which your reverend correspondent versifies his belief in the existence of a place called "hell," is almost amusing, and well calculated to ruffle one's countenance with a smile. I care not to bandy words on a subject incapable of proof, but am content to let all who have a fancy for that side peacefully indulge their opinions. Let us simply hope, in a spirit of tender humanity, that they may never be doomed to verify their convictions through the grim ordeal of personal experience.

What chiefly exercises my mind is the peculiar logic that seems to animate the verse of your correspondent. He seems to think that a belief in "hell" is the supreme antidote for desinfecting the atmosphere of sin, operating on the minds of delinquents like an object of terror, affrighting them into obedience. But the antidote does not do its work well. All kinds and classes of sinners abound, in reckless disregard of the dire apparition. And they all believe in "hell." They are the very ones who believe in it most strenuously, and the word dwells familiarly on their lips.

The actual fact, as I perceive it, is directly the reverse of what your correspondent leads us to infer. In his view the absence of a belief in "hell" must necessarily imply the largest latitude for wickedness. If this belief were abolished, would thieves, drunkards and murderers be any more numerous than they are at present? Would he, or any other good and worthy person, be more of a thief, or murderer, if this belief did not exist? Of course not. He would be the same virtuous, serene and upright man that he is to-day. I have no doubt of this whatever.

His logic is twisted. It needs reversing. It indicates that those who do not entertain this hot belief must assuredly be the most rash and daring of culprits. We all know that this is not the case. Take for example the Society of Friends. As a body they are quite innocent of believing in a local "hell." Your correspondent would not search among them for even the mildest types of thieves, drunkards and murderers. Their ranks supply no recruits for the army of desperate outlaws, such as people his fancy with the infernal regions abolished.

It is a good sign of improvement in rational and healthy thought that this traditional belief is on the wane. It slowly fades in the path of increasing enlightenment, and like all other dark and dismal phantoms that fret and sear the mind of men, must finally disappear. Even clergymen disclose a dissolving faith in this imaginary chasm, for it must be apparent to every intelligent observer, that their sermons are not so frequently illuminated now as formerly with visions of doleful shades, nor emblazoned with those fiery rhapsodies that suggest the fumes of sulphur. MAX.

Warminster Notes.

On last Monday week George Brown, of Johnsville, was arrested by Constable John Tomlinson, of Doylestown, and taken to Fort Reinhart to await his trial for the abuse of his better half on the afternoon of the 14th of January. Brown was working at Ivyland at the time of his arrest, but went home and gave his wife what money he had before he left. Mrs. Brown is now left alone, without support, and says she will miss her husband very much as he has been very kind to her since she received her injuries. Brown is a man is about 70 years of age, has always lived in the immediate neighborhood, and is noted for his industry and honesty. He says he acted in self-defense. It is said that Mrs. Brown had threatened to take the life of Brown, but the latter was never known to make such threats against her.

Mrs. Amos Yerkes, who resides near Davisville, while on a visit to her parents, in Philadelphia, last week, lost two small children by diphtheria. They were interred at the Southampton Baptist church on Wednesday, January 26th.

Casper Edwards, of Southampton, had a public sale of his personal effects on Monday the 24th of January. The farm on which he resides was the property of his father, and was recently sold to a Mr. Walker. Casper intends removing to Philadelphia for business, and his father, Jesse Edwards, moves in the spring to Ivyland, to a new house he purchased of Wm. T. Ryan, of that place. B.

THE Social Union Club, of Newportville, whose entertainment here some time since for the benefit of the Red Men gave such general satisfaction, will give a concert—complimentary testimonial to the Neshaminy Fire Co., No 1, of Newportville—at Cabeen's Hall, on Saturday evening. Let them have a full house.

THE Washington Assembly will give a ball in Cabeen's Hall on February 22.

☞A GRAND SHOOTING MATCH to take place at the shooting gallery, next door to the Post Office, on Friday and Saturday for a box of good cigars.

☞Astonishing reduction of prices in winter goods, at Simon A. Gump's clothing store.

☞Valentines selling off cheap at Jackson's, 27 Mill street, Bristol.

According to their own statements, there are now living three hundred and fifty persons who were born prior to July 4, 1776.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

YARDLEYVILLE LETTER.

YARDLEYVILLE, JAN. 31, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Since I last wrote you we have been made happy, exultant! Joyous emotions thrill us! Our railroad is completed, and the 10th inst. witnessed the triumphant entry of the first passenger train into our village, having on board the Directors of the Bound Brook R. R., engineers, contractors, and last but not least the "Fat Contributor" to our happiness and prosperity—Joshua Comly, the energetic contractor, engineer, and general superintendent. As the train moved slowly and majestically over the noble iron structure which spans the Delaware, cheer after cheer arose from the crowd of excited citizens who had gathered at the river to witness the trial trip of this, our first real live train of cars. As the train reached the centre of the bridge, and the dividing line of the two companies, it paused; took breath, and ran directly over the nightmare spiteful little Jersey had essayed to place there in the form of an injunction. Yes, ran over it and threw it in the river; and as its ghastly shape floated adown the restless wave we could have wept for poor little defeated Jersey had not our hearts been attuned to gladness. After accomplishing a safe and successful crossing, the train gracefully backed to Main street, where it was met by the multitude from the river, and there being a cordial invitation extended, by the courteous and urbane gentlemen having the train in charge, for all to take a ride across the river, it was joyfully accepted both by the ladies as well as the gentlemen, and if we may judge by the happy, smiling faces, the trip was enjoyed immensely by one and all, and will be marked as an epoch in the history of all who were so fortunate as to secure a ride.

The Lyceum meetings are still bright, cheerful, entertaining and instructive as of yore. And we wish the "astute city editor" you so justly censured in a recent issue of your paper for the aspersions he was pleased to cast on our country debating societies, could make it convenient to be present at one of our meetings and listen to the debate; methinks he would go away edified. Yes, even *he* could there learn that all the talent, intellect and culture is not confined to city limits, and we are proud to know that our debaters are able to cope with any city *literati* he may be pleased to put in battle array against them. Since I last wrote you the meetings have been a continual "feast of reason." Having so many superior voices among us we are treated to music "fit for the gods." Last Saturday evening being the regular election night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, W. F. Bayley; Vice-President, J. Ostrander; Secretary, Miss Martie E. White; Treasurer, T. C. Knowles; Editor, Miss Livy H. Cock; Critic, Miss M. A. Butler; Door-keeper, A. Waters. The question—"*Resolved*, That the reading of the Bible should be discontinued in our public schools," was discussed in the usual animated and instructive manner by Messrs. Smith, Ostrander, Bayley and Tomlinson on the affirmative, and on the negative by Messrs. Beisinger, Knowles, Waters and Archer. The decision of the audience was in favor of the affirmative debaters. Oh! for the pen of a Dickens to describe some of our characters! but as we bring before us in imagination each one of these our *real* characters, words fail us, or we would tell you how loth we are to part with our piquant, droll, original, saucy, provoking little critic of last term. We forbear for fear of being prolix, which would certainly be attempting but to fail.

The New Year's Eve Social given by the "*Entre Nous* Club" was rendered bewitching by the presence of youth, beauty, music, dancing and the "Polacas." The success of these *recherche* entertainments induces the Club to continue them. They therefore propose giving the fourth of the season on Feb. 8th.

The barn on the farm of A. S. Cadwallader, about one mile below Yardleyville, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night last. The live stock was saved, but all the implements and produce stored therein were destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On Sunday evening, the 16th, the Rev. Mr. Slack brought his revival meetings to a close. They have been in progress the last two months resulting in the conversion of over two hundred souls.

Since writing the above, we learn with deep regret of the sudden and violent death of Mrs. Mary A. Brown, wife of John Brown, the undertaker. On Monday morning her husband having a funeral to attend, and being somewhat indisposed had engaged a neighbor to harness his horse. Mrs. B. upon going to ascertain if the hearse was ready, found the wrong bridle on the horse, which she attempted to remove, she being accustomed to the horse. While so doing, the animal took fright and ran away, throwing her to the ground, inflicting wounds that caused almost instant death. The loss of the estimable lady is deeply felt by the community, and the awful suddenness of her demise has cast a gloom over the whole town. The funeral will take place on Friday, the 4th, at eleven o'clock. DAIMEN.

☞Sewing Machines and Clothes Wringers on installment, at Booz's, Radcliffe street.

☞Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture is sold more than any remedy of its kind in this part of the county.

☞Condensed Milk at Dr. Pursell's.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street, February 2, 1876.

BONDS.—Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series, 104 a 106; Pennsylvania Loan 3d series, 112½ a 112¾; Philadelphia City 6's, 107 a 107¼; Allegheny Valley 7.30's, 96½ a 97; Camden and Amboy 6's, 1883, 99 a 100; do. do. 1889, 99¼ a 100; do. Mort., 1889, 105 a 106; Lehigh Valley 7's, 112¼ a 113; North Pennsylvania 7's, 107 a 108¼; Pennsylvania and New York Canal 7's, 108¼ a 109; Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mort., 101 a 105; do. general Mort. Coupon, 104½ a 105; do. do. Mort. Registered 104½ a 105; Philada. & Erie 7's, 91½ a 92; Philadelphia and Reading 7's, 110 a 111; do. General Mortgage 7's, Coupon, 110 a 111; do. do. 7's, Registered, 110 a 111; do. New Conv. 7's, 106 a 107; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7's, 79½ a 80¼; West Chester 7's, 107 a 108; West Jersey 7's, 107 a 107½; Wilmington and Rdg. 1st Mortgage 7's, 45 a 48; Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan, 6's, 101¼ a 105.

STOCKS.—Lehigh Valley Railroad, 63¾ a 64; Mine Hill Railroad, 53 a 53¼; Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 56 a 56½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56 a 56¼; Philad'a and Reading Railroad, 53 a 53¼; Phila. & Trenton R. R. 135 a 137; United Co.'s of N. J. (C. & A.) 138¼ a 139, Central Transportation Co. 46¼ a 47; Fifth and Sixth street R. R., 78 a 80; Hestonville R. R., 39 a 39½; Second & Third Sts. R. R. 92 a 93, Leh. Nav., 50¼ a 50¾.

MARRIED.

PAXSON—DARRAH.—In Philadelphia, January 27th, 1876, by Rev. Everett H. Plummer, Mr. James B. Paxson and Miss Phebe R. Darrah, both of Oxford Valley, Bucks County.

LATCH—REAMISH.—At Frankford, January 20, 1876, by Rev. Edwin C. Griffith, Gardner C. Latch and Mary Beamish, (formerly of Hulmeville), all of Frankford.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

ROGERS' MAGNETIC OIL AND LIVER PILLS,

WILL Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Fever and Ague.

DR. S. ROGERS, Proprietor, No. 206 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines. 59

New Advertisements.

A Superior Lot of Clover now on Hand.

ALL other Field Seeds of prime quality. Examine your stock of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools, and if worth repairing have it done, ready for the spring work. If entirely worn out, call and examine our assortment.

J. W. CORNELL & CO., Farm and Garden Implements, 88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.
Fresh and genuine Garden Seeds.

New Advertisements.

LYNFORD HELLERMAN,
DEALER IN
Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,
HATS AND CAPS,
Canes, Umbrellas and Notions,
4540 Frankford Avenue,
UNDER DR. CRANKSHAW'S DENTAL ROOMS,
259 FRANKFORD.

Removed from 720 Market Street below Eighth.
C. L. COMFORT.
Manufacturer of
THOMSONIAN AND BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS,
PURE GROUND SPICES, Medicinal and Cooking Herbs, Conserve of Hollyhock, for Colds, &c.; Composing Cordial, for Infants.
No. 17 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 260

A. B. CONGDON & CO.,
No. 4525 and 4527 Lackawanna Street, Frankford,
FRANKFORD,
Manufacturers of
GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL FIXTURES,
BRONZES, &c. Also manufacturers of the CRYSTAL LIGHT SAFETY LAMP. Old fixtures refinished equal to new at moderate prices. 262

TRENTON
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE WORKS,
East State Street,
Near Canal Bridge,
258 TRENTON, N. J.

A SUPERIOR LOCATION FOR BOARDING SCHOOL, HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSE
AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE property known as the "BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS," will be sold by M. THOMAS & SONS, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock (noon), on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th. This place offers a superior opening for a Boys' Boarding and Day School, or for a first-class Boarding House, in which capacity it can always be filled with city boarders for the summer. It could at once be once be filled with visitors to the Centennial, as trains direct from this place to the Centennial grounds will render it much more convenient than the hotels of Philadelphia.
S. H. PEIRCE & SISTERS.
Bristol, Pa., February 3, 1876. 262

J. H. BOSTWICK & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW INVOICE OF
FANCY
AND
USEFUL ARTICLES
Such as have never been offered for sale in Bristol.
The reader will do well to step in and examine them as they are astonishingly CHEAP. 263

JOHN F. KENEAGY,
DRUGGIST,
No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
OILS, PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles,
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded. 264

WILLIAM H. WHITE,
76 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware:
CUTLERY, GLASS, &c., &c. A large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Coal and Vegetable Oil, &c. Also manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing and Jobbing done at short notice. 254

SAVE YOUR TEETH.
TOOTH-ACHE CURED.
Teeth Filled—A Specialty.
Teeth Inserted and Repaired. Badly Fitting Teeth Remodeled. GAS administered for Extracting Teeth WITHOUT PAIN. N. B.—Sixteen years experience.
JAMES CRANKSHAW,
255 4540 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORD, PA.

TRENTON
BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
P. B. MOYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Brushes. Pottery, Machine and Foundry Brushes made to order at short notice. A full line of Painter's and Artist's Brushes always on hand.
No. 27 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.
Highest Cash Price Paid for Country Bristles. 256

Go to the Great Boston
99 CENT STORE.
No. 227 North Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Toys and Domestic Articles,
TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All articles marked, nothing less than 99 cents. 257

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
John A. Warner
Will leave Bristol at 7.15 A. M., for Philadelphia, touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 o'clock P. M. 263

For Sale or Rent.
A LARGE HOUSE, adjoining the Hardware Store, fronting the River, suitable for a Boarding House or a Residence and Store. A desirable location.
Bristol, February 3, 1876. SAMUEL PIKE. 261

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
GEORGE E. PETTIT,
SUBJECT TO THE PEOPLES' RULE.
NO RING. 264

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
THE Second Session of MISS MERRIAM'S School for Young Ladies, will open WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876. For particulars, address,
249 MISS A. MERRIAM, Bristol, Pa.

CHARLES S. BAILEY,
Candidate for
Justice of the Peace,
Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party. 250

New Market House,
BY
WILLIAM MICHENER,
Market Street between Pond and Wood,
BRISTOL, PA.
BEEF, MUTTON and VEAL, constantly on hand. 251

For Rent, in Bristol.
COMFORTABLE HOUSE, eleven rooms, attics celled, hall, open stairs, summer kitchen, range, hydrant, side entrance, garden. Pleasantly situated opposite "Bank" yard. Four minutes to boats or cars. Apply to EMMOR COMLY, next door.
1st mo. 11, 1876. 231

For Sale or to Let.
TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES ON JEFFERSON AVE. Price, $6,500. Rent, $600. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
216 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

For Rent.
A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE FOR $5 A MONTH. Apply to
CHARLES S. BAILEY,
197 Radcliffe Street.

Store and Residence
FOR RENT.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE-STAND AND RESIDENCE, of the subscriber, on Mill Street near the railroad, is offered for rent upon favorable terms. Apply to
227 A. J. HIBBS.

$50,000
TO LOAN on FIRST MORTGAGES,
OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
Apply to E. G. HARRISON,
Commercial Insurance Company,
204 Office, 44 Mill Street, Bristol.

Auditor's Notice.
THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County to distribute the balance in the hands of Amos B. Headley, Administrator with the Will annexed of S. Theodore Green, late of the township of Falls, in said county, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will meet them at his office in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where they will attend if they see proper
247 ANTHONY SWAIN, Auditor.

Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF JOHN R. HAMILTON, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to
ELIZABETH W. HAMILTON, Executrix,
Or B. F. GILKESON, her Attorney. 246

Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF MARY V. WILSON, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to ANTHONY SWAIN, Bristol Borough,
244 Executor.

Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF JOSHUA V. BUCKMAN, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to
JAMES BUCKMAN, Administrator,
S. E. Corner Eighth and Green, Philadelphia.
Or A. SWAIN, his Attorney, Bristol Borough. 243

INSURANCE.
FRANK P. ADAMS, Agent for the FRANKLIN, LYCOMING, FARMERS, WATERTOWN and GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Office with A. H. JONES, Esq., Bristol, Pa. From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 253

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.
☞Special inducements given cash customers. 28

Office of The Bristol Gas Light Co.,
JANUARY 7, 1876.
RESOLVED, That from and after February 1, 1876, the price of Gas shall be regulated by the quantity used during any one quarter (of three months), by any one person, party, company or corporation, and shall be as follows:
500 and less than 1500 feet, $4.00 per 1000 feet.
1500 and less than 3000 feet, $3.75 per 1000 feet.
3000 and less than 6000 feet, $3.50 per 1000 feet.
6000 and less than 12000 ft., $3.25 per 1000 feet.
12000 feet and over, $3.00 per 1000 feet.
Less 5 per cent. if paid within five days after the presentation of bill, and if not paid within thirty days the supply of gas will be stopped. Provided, that when less than 500 feet is used in any one quarter a meter rent of 25 cents per quarter shall be charged in addition to the price of gas.
By order of the Board of Directors,
242 SAMUEL SWAIN, Treasurer

E. C. FLOCK,
Attleboro, Pa.,
IS PREPARED TO PUT ON
EGYPTIAN and other kinds of
PATENT ROOFING,
On short notice and on favorable terms. 23

Which Plan is the Best?
THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company
INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES,
&c., &c.,
(No hazardous risks taken.)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.
The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates of Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment.
Full particulars given. Apply at office
No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

Stoves! Stoves!
AT COST! AT COST!
For the next Thirty Days.
OUR STOCK OF HEATING
STOVES
Will be sold at a small percentage above Cost
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
Now is the Time to Secure
Great Bargains in Stoves!

Roofing and Spouting
MADE A SPECIALTY.
TIN ROOFS
PUT ON OVER OLD SHINGLE ROOFS.
A. BARNARD,
BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,
Mill Street opposite Post Office,
BRISTOL, PA.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. 82

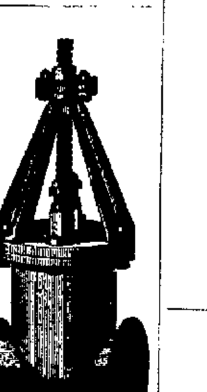
For Sale or to Let.
TWO NINE-ROOM HOUSES on East corner of Lafayette and Wood Streets. Price, $2,000. Rent, $180. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
217 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

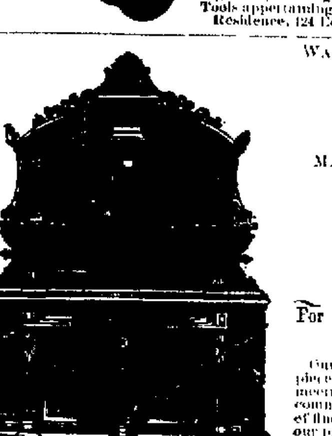
Buy Your Cigar Boxes
OF
WILLIAM R. BAILEY, Bristol, Pa.
SHOP—WASHINGTON STREET, in rear of residence. 32

Philadelphia.

THE Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING, S. W. COR. TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
Entrance, 108 South Tenth St., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Scholarships good in 46 Colleges in the United States and Canadas. Actual business transactions between the students of the different institutions. Individual instruction. No vacations. Students received at any time. For particulars, call or send for Catalogue. 192

R. T. H. STILEMAN,
UNION HYDRAULIC
Machine Works,
GERMANTOWN AVE. & SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stop Cocks, Fire Plugs, Station Valves, &c.,
For the use of Water Works and Railroads. Also "Stileman's Patent Fire Plug" for use of Steam Engines.
PATTERN MAKING, BLACKSMITHING
Drilling Machines, Hammers, Chisels, Caulking Irons, Gasking Irons, Lead Furnaces, and all Tools appertaining to Pipe Laying.
Residence, 124 Edward Street. 1029

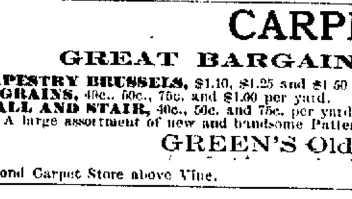




WATSON FREEMAN. EDGAR A. MILLER.
FREEMAN & MILLER,
Successors to ROBERT FREEMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN THOROUGHLY RELIABLE
WALNUT
FURNITURE,
For Bed-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Halls, Libraries, &c. &c. &c.
Our $55 Walnut Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three pieces, Italian Marble Tops, is selling very rapidly, and meeting with general approbation, and we especially recommend it to those wishing low priced goods. Our stock of fine goods is as complete as usual in all its variety, and our prices as low as the *lowest* for the same grade of goods.
FREEMAN & MILLER,
121 45 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOODS!
WILKINS & SMITH,
Furniture and Carpet Dealers,
219 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR AND BED-ROOM SETS,
DINING TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.,
At the Lowest Prices. 266

C. LEUTZ,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
431 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



OLD FURNITURE
NEATLY REPAIRED,
RE-UPHOLSTERED AND VARNISHED.
CHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES
MADE TO ORDER. 112

CARPETS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.
INGRAINS, 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per yard.
HALL AND STAIR, 40c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
A large assortment of new and handsome Patterns, at
GREEN'S Old Reliable Carpet Store,
323 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Second Carpet Store above Vine. [865] PHILADELPHIA

WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY. Estimates and Designs for town and country homes furnished free.
WALRAVEN'S, 1105 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
947

JOSEPH G. HARVEY. NIMROD A. HARVEY.
HARVEY BROTHERS,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
345 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Vine, Philadelphia.
A full assortment of superior Furniture on hand. Goods carefully packed and shipped. 878

Ready Made Dress Suits
IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT
MADAME M. D. CAHILL'S
Parlor Show Rooms,
1216 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1216
After the New York style (where all the most Fashionable establishments of this character are located up-stairs), these parlors are on the second floor, front room, and easy of access. Suits guaranteed in 24 hours. Special attention given to private orders. Prices to suit the times. 180

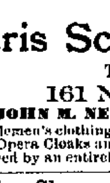
EMBELLISH YOUR HOMES AND SAVE MONEY.
Looking Glasses, Chromos and Picture Frames.
LOOKING GLASS, from floor to ceiling, $55; large French Plate, $30; elegant Parlor Glasses, from $10 to $20; large Chromo, in Gilt Frame, $8; Walnut Photograph Frames, 75 cents,—durable and cheap.
1028 (R.,) 611 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
Holiday Presents.
M. & A. HASSLER'S Manufactory.
634 Arch St., 3 doors below Seventh, Philadelphia.
THE finest and largest assortment of SILK, ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS with plain and fancy handles. Storm King and other Umbrellas. Gold and Ivory Head, and Natural Wood Canes in immense variety. 111

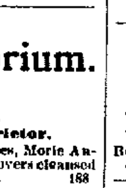
W. D. CLAYTON'S
GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
No. 9 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
Portraits in Oil, Pastal, Crayon, India Ink, Water Color and Plain.
PORCELAIN MINIATURES A SPECIALTY.
186 WALTER DINMORE, Photographer.

D. JARRETT WALTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Brackets, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, &c.,
No. 48 North Second Street, above Christ Church,
63 PHILADELPHIA.

MOORE YORK & HOWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Cabinet Furniture,
UPHOLSTERY,
PATENT FOLDING TABLES,
261, 263 and 265 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
HENRY YORK. [238] GEORGE R. HOWELL.



I. BEDICHIMER,
Engraver and Manufacturer of Masonic Marks,
Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanics, Red Men, and all other Society Badges, Pins and Emblems. Also, dealer in WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
54 No. 160 North Second St., Philada.



THE
Paris Scouring and Dyeing Emporium.
THE ONLY PRACTICAL PLACE IN THE CITY.
161 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN M. NEURATH, Proprietor.
Gentlemen's clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Altered in the latest fashion. Ladies Silk Dresses, Morie Antique, Opera Cloaks and Woolen Fabrics, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters, Piano and Table Covers cleansed and Dyed by an entirely new process, which is superior to anything yet known to the public. 188

The Cheapest and Most Reliable Cloak, Suit and Fur Store.
Northwest Corner Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.
CLOAKS at $5.00, Cloaks at $6.00, Cloaks at $8.00, Cloaks at $10.00 up to $50.00. Our $10.00 Coats a perfect gem. Suits from $10.00 up. FURS.—Children's Furs, 75 cents a set and up, Sable, Seal, Alaska and Mink Furs at prices to suit the times. Our Children's Coats, and Ladies' and Children's Waterproofs we sell very fast from the fact of their being very cheap and good. It will pay you whatever part of the country you reside to visit this Cheap and Fashionable Emporium.
185 ISAAC CASSEBER,
Northwest Corner Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

198

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut.
GEORGE W. HILL, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Chairman Finance Committee.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. G. HAMMER, Assistant Secretary.
211

W. H. RHODES,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 1800 Frankford Ave.,
Corner Montgomery Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Illuminated Photograph
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Particular attention given to
LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS
In Oil, Crayon, India Ink and Water Colors.
Established and in successful operation since 1860. 158

JOHN K. WILDMAN
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.
United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.
617

Buy your Groceries
OF
R. K. BARRETT,
402 North Second Street
A few doors below the Red Lion Hotel,
PHILADELPHIA.
Our Teas and Coffees
Are equal to any in the City. 62

THOMAS J. GILLEN,
DEALER IN
Fine Groceries,
Teas, Coffees, Spices, Etc.,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.
520 North Second Street,
60 PHILADELPHIA.

ASHWORTH BROTHERS,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Cor. SECOND & BROWN STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA. 982

JOHN GREEN.
PARK
Packing, Curing and Smoking
ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. Corner Norris and Howard Streets,
PHILADELPHIA. 926

W. JAY STEVENSON. WM. FALOON.
LOOKING GLASSES
AND
PICTURE FRAMES
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Old Gold Frames Re-Gilt and made to look as good as new. CHROMOS MOUNTED and PICTURES FRAMED at STEVENSON & CO'S, 931 Market St., (2d Floor), Philadelphia. Give us a trial. 940

WILLIAM A. BACKHUS,
Grocer and Tea Dealer,
N. E. CORNER THIRD AND SOUTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hams, Fish and Flour specialties. 109

Hams a specialty.
JAMES MAGUIRE, JR.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hams, Teas, Coffees,
FLOUR, SPICES, CANNED FRUITS, BUTTER AND EGGS, SHOULDERS, FLITCH, &c.
Sugar Cured Hams, 13 cents per pound.
No. 226 South Street, Philadelphia. 99

J. M. MASTELLER,
PRACTICAL SHIRT MAKER.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
S. E. COR. SECOND & CALLOWHILL STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
232

WILLIAM FOX,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
AND
Men's Furnishing Goods.
NO. 320 NORTH SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA. 94

EDWARD CLINE
The Merchant Tailor.
NO. 836 NORTH SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
Can fit the most fastidious. 86

JACOB ROTH,
Fashionable Tailor,
No. 1318 Germantown Avenue,
Below Master Street. PHILADELPHIA.
79

JOHN REYLE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 1033 North Second Street,
Corner of Germantown Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA. 935

NewspaperARCHIVE®

From the Home Journal.

SOME ONE'S HOME.

BY MARGUERITE F. AYMAR.

Before the brightest sea-coal fire,
I dreamed late in December
The fairest dream, awake or sleep,
And this much I remember.

Deep in the sea-coal flames I saw
The prettiest room, all glowing
With pictured gems and perfumed airs
From buds that just were blowing.

And tiny trifles scattered round,
A shawl, a bit of sewing,
A thimble for a fairy queen—
Each spot some beauty owing

To some fair presence, some bright elf—
Or, better, some pure woman,
Whose simple touch wrought in this life,
Somewhat divine and human.

And as I gazed deep in the glow,
There sat—ah! I e'en dreaming!—
The sweetest woman ere drew breath,
A girl-time's hope redeeming.

Her warm dark hair was floating down
On each bare dimpled shoulder—
And as she gazed deep in the fire,
The leaping flames grew bolder.

They wrapped her in a rosy cloud
Of warmth and light and splendor;
While in her great eyes shone the joy
That only love could lend her.

Great eyes whose blue could rouse in man
The belief that they were heaven—
Sweet alluring eyes whose every day
Left something still ungiven.

Yes, there she sat, alone as yet—
Alone but *only waiting*
The "coming home" of him for whom
She believed in her creating.

And there, beside her sea-coal fire,
She bends o'er something, singing,
Lowly, softly, some old rhyme,
That down the years comes ringing.

Adown the years of all my life,
That old rhyme I remember,
And the buried voice that sang to me
As she sang last December.

Ah, well! 'Twas but an idle dream
Of some one's wife there, waiting,
Of loving eyes and loving lips—
A sea coal fire's creating,

An idle fancy made of flames,
A young wife's hushed voice, singing,
Dark fallen hair and crimson lips—
To *some one else's* clinging.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

SPREADING MANURE UPON GRASS LANDS.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

There is a difference of opinion with regard to the best mode of application of manure. Formerly it was believed to be necessary that it should be plowed into the soil deeply in order to obtain the best results, and that the surest way of improving grass lands was by plowing, manuring, cultivating, and then seeding down again. But by a more careful study of the principles of agriculture, there are very many whose views upon this point have changed, and who now believe in surface manuring almost wholly, both in the case of cultivated crops and of grass fields. After a field is once laid down to grass with a smooth surface, if the fertility is maintained, according to all experience, the quality of the grass will improve, for the reason that the sod becomes thicker, the grass finer, and better suited to the tastes of the animal. But how is the fertility to be maintained? By a surface application of fertilizing material, either in the form of commercial fertilizers, ashes, bone or composted manures. There has always been a strong opposition to such application, upon the ground that a large proportion of the fertilizing elements are lost, especially if the surface is any way inclined so that surface water will rapidly run off. This depends largely upon the season of the year in which the application is made.

If after the ground is thoroughly frozen, manure should be spread, and there should be a fall of rain, one would naturally suppose that some of the fertility is lost, and yet there are those who believe there is little, if any, loss in spreading upon the snow in winter. One is best satisfied with a view of effects; theory upon any point is cheap, but absolute knowledge is better.

We have tested the matter of spreading manure, and are fully satisfied of its excellent effect. But we have a choice of times of application; where practicable, we should much prefer to have it done in the fall, as then the manure becomes more thoroughly dissolved, and carried into the soil by means of fall rains, and then the effects are more powerful upon the grass than if the same is applied in the spring.

Now with regard to the loss by washing, if this were so to any great extent, it could be traced. We have spread manure upon an incline when it has been followed by a heavy rain, by which means water was accumulated and carried much beyond the line of manuring, and yet, the effects upon the grass were carried scarcely beyond the line of extent of the manure. But where the manure was spread the grass was not only more than doubled in the first crop, but produced a good second crop where none could be obtained before. Others may have different experiences and different opinions upon this subject, but we are fully satisfied that there is no more profitable mode of disposing of surplus manure than by spreading it upon the grass fields. Hay is always a paying crop, and can be harvested with comparatively little trouble, and a small amount, even, of manure will cause a considerable increase.

THE LITTLE ONES.—Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their low understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you, or provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp with their unripened intellects the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength through years of experience, and it ill becomes you to fret at the little child that fails to keep pace with your thought. Teach him patiently, and as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little." Cheer him in his conflict of mind; and after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise up and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the spirit of the free inquiry, with impatient word or frown nor attempt, on the contrary, a long and instructive reply to every slight and casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry, and aim rather to direct and aid than to answer the inquiry.—Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned as anxious to know more. Happy you, if in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so will you send forth a philosopher and not silly pedant, into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of those little ones. They are but the untutored pleadings of the young spirit for care and cultivation. Irritated into strength, and hardened into habit, they will haunt the whole of life like fiends of despair, and make thy little ones curse the day they were born; but corrected kindly and patiently, they become the element of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires, that may either scorch us with their uncontrolled fury, or may yield us a genial and needful warmth.

Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly crown with the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will [illegible] you a perpetual joy.

WOMAN'S WORK.—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, writing to the *Christian Union* of his camp life in the woods, gives the following advice:

"All men ought to go to the woods and religiously do their own washing and general work—such as sewing, cooking, house-keeping, and dish-washing. The work of women is not spoken of sensibly by men until they have done it themselves. Gentlemen readers, it is easy to talk! But just try it on a very modest scale once, and you'll honor working-women more than ever. Do as I have done—do a wash of six pieces, and then remember that a woman turns off two hundred pieces in a day. Look at your watch and see how long it takes you! Look at your soap and see how much you have used! Look at your white clothes (handkerchief or towel) and see what you have done or not done, and never again speak harshly of or to a woman on wash-day, nor of laundry work as if it were unskilled labor. Try it. Don't talk. Don't sneer. Try it. A sympathetic *gentle*-man having washed two dozen pieces will never change his shirt again without a glow of reverence and gratitude. *She* did this; A similar and salutary consciousness will come to him who darns his own socks, patches his trowsers, splices his suspenders, and washes dishes. Look not every man upon his own things, but every man also upon the work of a woman. Such an experience in the woods will go far toward settling the woman question, by teaching us that we are all members one of another, and there must be no schism.

Bristol.

Wood's Price List for January 1876.

GENTS' colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 8 cts.; Suspenders, 15 cts.; Shirts, 40 cts.; drawers, 40 cts.; gents' half hose, 10 cts.; heavy wool Hose, 20 cts.; boys Sheepskin Mitts, 25 cts.; Kid Gloves, 60 cts.; real Buck Gloves, $1.75; Buck Mitts, 75 cts.; men's Sheepskin Gloves, 40 cts.; men and boy's Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, &c., in great variety and at astonishing figures. Also Stockings, Collars—linen and paper, Cuffs, &c.; Paper Collars, 5 cts. box, Silk Neckties, 25 cts.; Pocket Knives, 18 and 20 cts.; ladies Undershirts, 35 cts.; ladies tucked and embroidered drawers, 35 cts., ladies Hose, 10 cts.; splendid yard wide Muslin, 10 cts., remnants Muslin, 6 cts. yd., good Bugle Fringe, 20 cts., Bugle Gimps, 7 cts.; Feathers, 10 and 15 cts.—all colors; Birds, 50 cts.; Infants Pulled Dresses, 50 cts.; Infant Robes, $1.10; Bed Quilts, $1.50, Felt Skirts, 75 cts.; Germantown Wool, 10 and 12 cts. oz.; Velveteen, 50 cts.; child's stripe Hose, 10 cts.; best Spool Cotton, 6 cts.; Skirt Braid, 5 cts.; Pins, 3 cts. paper; splendid Note Paper, 10 cts. quire, Envelopes, 4 cts. pack; Arnold's Jet Black Ink, 5 cts.; Blue Ink, 6 cts.; square bottle French Ink, 12 cts., Pens, Pencils, &c. Rio Coffee, 25 cts.; good Black Tea, 40 cts. lb.; pure Clear Starch, 8 cts.; Fancy Toilet Soap, 20 and 30 cts. dozen; Hand Scrubs, 10 cts.; good glass Tumblers, 50 cts. dozen; Tomatoes 2 cans for 25 cts.; Canned Cherries, 20 cts.; Peaches, 20 cts., good washing Soap, 3 and 4 cents; Pure Spices at low figures. Best New Orleans Molasses, new crop, 85 cts. gallon; new family Mackerel, 50 cts. dozen. Everything cheap. Warranted *at* and *below city prices*. All for cash. No trust.

J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street,
Corner Mill and Wood Sts., BRISTOL, PA.
913

SOMETHING NEW!

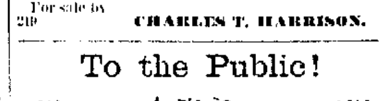
MUSIC STORE,

46 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED ARION PIANO, Estey's Superior Cottage and Parlor Organs. Also the Bay State Organ. Prices from $60 to $750.

For sale by
219 **CHARLES T. HARRISON.**

To the Public!



THE UNDERSIGNED having established an agency for the sale of

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

In the Borough of Bristol, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about to prepare his catalogue of property for this season's sales.

Persons having property for sale, by sending a description of the same to his office, they will be entered in the Sales Register, and published in the Catalogue without charge.

Special advertising, in city or country papers, will be done if ordered, at printer's charges.

Customers by Railroad are met at any of the stations and taken to view properties for sale, without charge.

A duplicate Register is kept at his office No. 112 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, for the convenience of city customers.

E. G. HARRISON,
No. 44 Mill Street,
55 BRISTOL, PA.

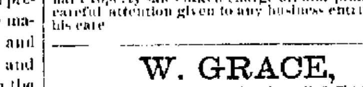
A. J. HIBBS,

REAL ESTATE

AND

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT,

BRISTOL, PA.



EFFECTS SALES AND PURCHASES REAL ESTATE, attends to the Renting of Houses and Farms or any business connected therewith. Personal Property sales taken charge of, and prompt and careful attention given to any business entrusted to his care. 230

W. GRACE,

[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]

House, Sign,

And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.

FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished. GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.

Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address orders to **W. GRACE.**
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut.
143 BRISTOL, PA.

THE INDEPENDENT

Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

EFFECTS INSURANCE on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.

GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
MORTON A. WALMSLEY, Agent,
1085 Bristol

New Market House

BY

DAVID G. MICHENER,

No. 103 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

(East side of Canal Bridge.)

Excellent Beef, Sausage, &c., constantly on hand, cheaper than the cheapest.
895

J. HARRISON TOMLINSON,

DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Sewing Machines.

Machines from auction—good as new, at less than half the price of new machines.

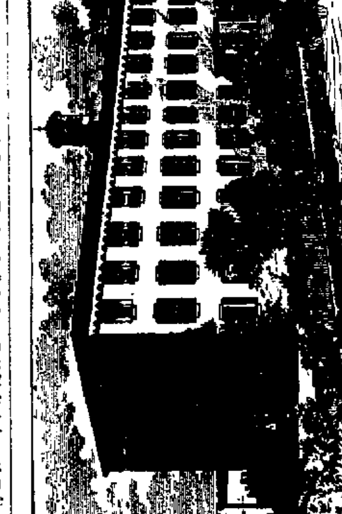
Market Street, first door above Cedar,

BRISTOL, PA.

1 WEED MACHINE, in good order $20 00
1 SINGER, Family Improved 20 00
1 HOWE, good as new 35 00
1 BUTTONHOLE AMERICA, almost new . . . 35 00

and other new machines at a heavy discount for cash. Old machines taken in trade at a liberal valuation. 1092

HYGEIAN HOME,



FLORENCE HEIGHTS, N. J.

The sick and feeble restored to health without Drug Medicines.

Send stamps for circulars.

1018 **R. T. TRALL, M. D.**

Philadelphia.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of JAMES SHERRON, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay, to

WILFRED PATTERSON, Executor,
903 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Or his Attorneys
JOSEPH MASON, 131 S. Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
GEORGE ROSS, Doylestown. 226

THOMAS C. VAN HORN,

101 North Fourth St., Philadelphia,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN MANUFACTURED

Tobacco, Segars, &c.,

Sole proprietor of "GOOD ENOUGH" and other popular brands of Fine Cut Chewing. Also, FARMER'S JOY SMOKING TOBACCO. 1052

M. A. MONTEJO,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LEAF, CHEWING AND SMOKING

Tobacco and Cigars.

HABANA LEAF A SPECIALTY.

No. 119 South Second Street,
950 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOSEPH S. GRAUER'S

Painting and Paper Hanging

ESTABLISHMENT,

1850 FRANKFORD ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.

First-class workmen sent to all parts of the country. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 852

SLATE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AND

Peach Bottom Roofing Slate,

REGISTER STONES, Pavement Hearths, Slabs, Marbleized Facings, Tiles, Cemetery Stock, Black Boards, Slate Floor, Urinals, Sinks, Wash Tubs.

BANGOR SLATE CO.,
139 and 143 N. Twelfth St.,
854 PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. T. COLLING,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONER,

NO. 1013 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—A full assortment of FIREWORKS. 1024

PINE & BRO.,

Manufacturers of

FINE & PLAIN CONFECTIONS.

Wholesale and Retail,

144 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 175

DR. J. W. A. BIRKEY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

INFORMS his patrons and the public that he continues to practice his profession at **No. 242 N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia,** the fifth door below Locust Street, and that he is prepared to perform all the most difficult and intricate operations appertaining to Dentistry. He also administers all the Gases for the positive relief of pain in the extracting of teeth, being the first who dared to bring it into use in his profession in the State of Pennsylvania. He likewise sets every description of Artificial Teeth (but especially the Terra Metallic, of which he is the discoverer and inventor), in the most satisfactory manner to the wearer. Extracting Teeth a specialty. 102

417 LEATHER. 417

GENERAL ASSORTMENT, Red and Oak Sole, Shoe Skirting, Bellows, Harness and Fly Strap, Wax Upper, French Kips, and Calf Skins, Linings, Apron Skins, &c., &c. Storekeepers supplied at low rates.

J. E. MAULE & SON,
417 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.
1026

25 Attention Everybody. 50

MARKS'

25 and 50 Cent Store,

930 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Near Canal, above Poplar, Philadelphia.

EVERYTHING FOR 25 and 50 cents. Thousands of useful articles. Send for catalogue containing list of articles. 871

WILLIAM KING, SON & CO.,

117 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

REFINERS OF

GASOLINE,

MAGNOLIA SPIRITS AND OILS, "Centennial Non-Explosive Oil. Sperm, Whale and Lard Oils. 1025

A. GERSON,

FURRIER.

No. 522 North Second Street,
Above Buttonwood, PHILADELPHIA.

A great variety of all kinds of Ladies', Childrens' and Gents' Furs, at the very lowest market prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Also, a large stock of Robes on hand. 777

SPOKES, HUBS, FELLOES,

Bows, Shafts, Wheels, &c.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH RATES

JOHN BUCKLEY & CO.,

1022, 1024 and 1026 New Market Street

961 ABOVE LAUREL, PHILAD'A.

C. F. WEBER,

Dealer in

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.,

531 N. Second St., Opposite Buttonwood,

PHILADELPHIA. 78

GEO. D. SMITH,

621 & 623 North Second Street,
Between Green and Fairmount Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of the best made at the lowest Cash Prices. 802

HENRY O'BRIEN,

Ten years with A. T. Stewart & Co., New York. Late foreman with I. E. Walraven, Philadelphia.

UPHOLSTERER,

Furniture,

Window Shades, Draperies and Cornices, Hair and Spring Mattresses to order.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Hung equal to new.

234 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia.

Prompt attention given to all orders. 130

WILSON & CO'S.,

Photograph Gallery,

825 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS, FERREOTYPES, LOCKET PICTURES, taken in the best style of the art. Also, Portraits in Oil Colors, in every variety, from miniature up to life size. All work warranted satisfactory. 108

GETTER'S

Photographic Art Galleries,

AND

Frame Emporium,

NO. 1921 FRANKFORD ROAD,
Above Norris Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Photo Miniatures. Also, Oil, Water, Crayon, Pastel and India Ink Pictures at reasonable prices. Small Pictures copied into large ones. 925

J. B. BUTTERFIELD'S

MAMMOTH

GROUND FLOOR

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

1518 Frankford Road,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ No stairs to climb.

MARIS & SMITH,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 South Third Street,

Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS,

&c.,

Bought and sold on Commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms. 26

Bristol.

J. S. THOMAS,

SUCCESSOR TO S. PIKE.

Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

HARDWARE

AND

Iron Store.

One Price, and That the Lowest.

STEEL,
IRON,
NAILS,
HORSE SHOES,
BOLTS,
LOCKS,
FILES,
AXES,
SAWS,
PLANES,
HAMMERS,
HACTHETS,
AUGERS,
BITS,
GIMLETS,
SCREWS,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
SCOOPS,
FORKS,
RAKES,
HOES,
MATTOCKS,
PICKS,
SEIVES,
SADDLERY,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
SPOONS,
POCKET KNIVES,
BELLS,
BRUSHES,
CASTORS,
HOOKS,
POTS,
KETTLES,
PANS,
BROILERS,
CORN-CUTTERS,
SCYTHES,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CHAINS,
SCALES,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
WEIGHTS,
MEASURES,
ROPES,
MOULD BOARDS,
SLEIGH BELLS,
BOY'S SLEDS,
SKATES,
ICE CREEPERS,
MEAT CLEAVERS,
MEAT SAWS,
TRAPS,
MUZZLES,
NOZZLES,
COFFEE MILLS,
CARDS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COMBS,
WHIPS,
SPURS,
CANS,
LANTERNS,
CANDLE STICKS,
SLAW CUTTERS,

And every conceivable article which should be kept in a Hardware Store.

We hope by strict attention to the interests of our customers, one price and that the lowest, marked in plain figures, to secure a fair share of the trade. 106

Bristol.

THOMAS B. HARKINS,

MANUFACTURER of IRON FENCE.

A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.

BREAD PANS, CELLAR GRATINGS, PLOW CASTINGS,

PATENT SHUTTER FASTENER, and other small articles for sale cheap.

ALL KINDS OF FINE CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER.

Foundry—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad, Bristol.
11

MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,

No. 45 Mill Street three doors below Wood St.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES.

A Full Line of Hosiery, from 10 Cents up.

GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS FROM 50 CENTS UP.

A Complete Assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades.

Also, GREAT VARIETY OF HUMAN HAIR,

Imitation Goods, Curls, Frizzles, Rolls and Braids. Combings made up in any form. Perfumery, Stationery, &c., WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, Sewing Machine Needles and Oil. Pinking and Stamping done.

Making my purchases at the lowest cash prices and selling at small profit, I am enabled to sell as low as can possibly be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere. 105

JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,

69 **BRISTOL, PA.**

Boatman's Grocery Store,

LOCK NO. 3, ON CANAL.

LEWIS WOOLMAN.

EVERYTHING IN THE BOATING LINE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 801

CHARLES W. OSMOND.

Bread and Cake Baker,

NO. 101 MILL STREET, East Side Canal Bridge,

920 **BRISTOL, PA.**

Miscellaneous.

CYRUS HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.

HILLBORN & WORSTALL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL,

WOODEN-WARE, Tin-Ware and Slate Mantels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Fertilizers, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Building Sand, Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, and manufacturers of Fifth-Wheels. Agents for Laflin & Rand's Powder Company.

NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. 1011

DEACON'S FANCY MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

94 High Street, Burlington, N. J.

MILLINERY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR FALL AND WINTER.

TRIMMED HATS, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Black Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Veils, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Silk and Lace Ties, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c. 110

Newtown Academy.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. ☞ Five day boarders taken. For circulars address R. D. GURNEE,
38 Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

Established 1847.
JESSE L. STACKHOUSE. WM. M. STACKHOUSE.

J. L. STACKHOUSE & SON,

EMILIE, PA.,

Dealers in

Drugs and Medicines.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, and all articles usually kept by druggists generally.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 1051

WILLIAM R. DELANEY,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

BROWNSBURG, PA.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to. The public is invited to give me a call. 1361

J. M. VANDEGRIFT,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.

HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING, &c., promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 1077

JOSEPH WILDMAN,

Manufacturer of

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,

OXFORD VALLEY PA.,

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly and promptly attended to. The public are invited to inspect our stock. 1054

J. C. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

Carriages and Wagons,

EMILIE, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING. Sausage Meat cut and seasoned. Give us a call. 1053

WESLEY CAREY,

Manufacturer of

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,

PENN VALLEY, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 12

SAMUEL W. SICKELS

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY

Wagons and Carriages,

Newtown, Pa.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly done.
1088

ALEXANDER CROSSON,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

TULLYTOWN, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 1087

JOHN ROBERTS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

WAGONS,

MECHANICSVILLE, (BYBERRY),

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

☞ Repairing and Painting a specialty. 1070

EDWIN OSMOND,

BREAD AND CAKE BAKER.

Newtown, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES, &c.

Give us a call. 1013

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES

MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.

CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.

ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church, will receive prompt attention.

Refer by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Grossman, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

413 **JOHN F. McMILLAN.**

Carolina Poplar

THE BEST SHADE TREES FOR LAWN OR STREET.

Star of the West,

THE BEST STRAWBERRY.

Millions of Trees and Plants at Pomona Nursery. Send for Catalogue. WILLIAM PARRY,
133 Cinnaminson, N. J.

CORNELL & BLAKER,

(Successors to Roberts & Feaster.)

NEWTOWN, PA.,

Dealers in

COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed. 901

DR. JAMES B. CANBY,

DENTIST,

Attleboro', Pa.

GRADUATE of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, inserts Artificial Teeth with scientific and mechanical accuracy, and an artistic taste not to be excelled. Patients waited upon at their residences, when desired, without additional charge.
1042

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, COAL;

WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS,

West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure And Horse Stable Manure.

Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa.

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates. 107

WATSON & BUCKMAN,

NEWTOWN STEAM SAW MILL,

AND

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,

IS THE PLACE TO GET DRY LUMBER AND SMOOTH MILL WORK. 37

PAXSON PURSEL,

NEWTOWN, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Advertises by selling goods cheap, and only pays for this space for the benefit of the paper. 985

Z. TAYLOR BLINN,

Cigar Manufacturer,

NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CIGARS of all kinds constantly on hand. Give me a call, and I guarantee you satisfaction both in quality and price. Special attention paid to orders. 973

JOHN CRAFT,

Carriage Builder,

44 WEST BROAD STREET,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

A LARGE assortment of first-class and second-hand Carriages for sale or exchange. First-class work only. Repairing neatly attended to.
1064

"MAGNOLIA" FLOUR MILLS.

J. R. MOON,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR A Specialty.
1058

S. T. BUCKMAN. A. W. WATSON.

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices.

Store at **Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,**
992 **BRISTOL, PA.**

SAMUEL GOSLIN,

DEALER IN

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,

Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 93

Bristol.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is Called to the Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

KEPT BY

M. A. WALMSLEY,

Such as Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Such as Calicoes in pieces and in remnants.
Such as Cassimers, light and dark.
Such as Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.
Such as Gray Flannels, all grades.
Such as White Flannels, all wool and half cotton.
Such as Water-Proof Cloakings.
Such as Toweling, all kinds.

The above mentioned goods we are daily receiving fresh invoices which we intend to sell to the satisfaction of every customer.

Fancy Groceries

In variety, at the lowest market prices.

Respectfully,
M. A. WALMSLEY,
21 **Mill and Radcliffe Streets.**

B. F. ALLEN,

42 Radcliffe St., corner of Mulberry,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED—A FULL LINE OF

Spring Dress Goods,

Which is offered at the most reasonable cash prices. Also,

FLOWERS of every description

Constantly on hand. Fifty per cent. less than usual price.

A full line of PLAIN AND FANCY

GROCERIES.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits. Tomatoes 12½ cents per can.

N. B.—We also call the attention of the public to a fine assortment of ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, only 50 cents per pair. 1001

J. V. FOSTER,

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

AND

Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
24

Groceries & Provisions.

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.

GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,

At the old established

Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,

Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts.

Respectfully informs his friends that he has on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which he is prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest and will compare favorably with anything in quality and price. Also good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand and FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season.
61

REMOVAL.

P. O. HUTCHINS

Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of

Wood and Market Streets,

where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 20

J. H. SOOY,

Dealer in

Groceries, Provisions,

AND CANNED GOODS,

N. W Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Summer, at the lowest cash prices. 1085

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE.

And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 18

ADOLPH MITCHEL,

Dealer in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Lock No. 2, on Canal,
BRISTOL, PA.

A general assortment of fine Groceries cheap for cash. Give us a call. 1040

J. R. HAMILTON,

DRUGGIST,

No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

OILS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles,

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded. 75

HENRY MORTON,

DEALER IN

Confectionery and Ice Cream,

Mill Street,

ADJOINING THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

BALLS, Fairs, Parties and Festivals furnished with Ice Cream at short notice, cheaper than the cheapest. Flowers of all kinds constantly on hand. 1061

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,

Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake BAKER,

Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge, BRISTOL, PA.

BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 381

A. K. HOFF'S

BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,

NO. 28 MILL STREET,

Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 1029

M. GEAR,

Dealer in

Ladies', Misses and Children's

Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

NO. 59 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

A general assortment of Shoes kept constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ Mending promptly and neatly done. 156

JOSEPH SINGLEY,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

LAFAYETTE STREET,

Between Pond and Railroad, BRISTOL, PA.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 1002

NOTICE.

Why go so meanly dressed, when

Pettit Sells Clothing

FOR HALF PRICE.

Fine Black Coats selling from $5 to $9; Pantaloons from $2 to $5. Vests given away. Shawls from 75c. to $2.50, Scarfs, Calicoes, Dress Goods, &c., at proportionately low prices. Give me a call. **GEO. E. PETTIT.**
Corner Mill and Cedar Street, Bristol, Pa.

N. B.—Parties can select from sample any kind of garment desired. Orders filled within twenty four hours' notice. 1010

FURNITURE

Re-upholstered and Varnished;

HOUSE PAINTING; also

WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished.

Special care given to China Glossing.

JOHN F. McMILLAN,
Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church,
266 BRISTOL.

Bristol.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after May 21, 1874.

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, **7:13, 7:45, 8:26, 9:40** A. M., **12:28, 4:06, 7:21,** and **10:05** P. M. On Sundays, **12:28** and **5:27** P. M. West Phila. Depot, at **3:27,** and **9:51** A. M., **2:53, 5:11, 6:45,** and **9:38** P. M. On Sundays, **6:02** A. M., and **9:38** P. M.

For New York.

At **1:16, 7:38, 8:15, 9:21,** and **11:47** A. M., **2:24, 3:34, 4:30, 6:18,** and **7:10** P. M. Sunday trains **9:21** A. M., **4:31** and **7:40** P. M.

For Trenton.

At **7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:00,** and **11:47** A. M., **2:24, 2:50, 3:34, 4:03, 4:31, 5:03, 6:02, 6:18, 7:40,** and **9:00** P. M. On Sundays, **9:21, 10:12** A. M. and **2:50, 4:31, 7:40** P. M.

☞ The 7.58, 11.09, A. M., 1.01, and 6.05 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at **6:55,** and **10:15** A. M., **2:00, 3:30, 4:10, 5:15, 6:20,** and **8:20** P. M. On Sundays, **9:15** A. M., and **2:00** P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at **7:00, 8:30** and **11:00** A. M., and **1:35, 2:30, 3:30, 3:15, 5:30** and **7:00** P. M. and **12:00** night.

On Sundays, **8:30,** A. M. **3:45, 7:00,** P. M.

From New York.

At **7:00, 8:35,** and **9:25** A. M., **12:25, 2:55, 4:05,** and **6:55** P. M.

From Trenton.

At **6:40, 8:00, 8:40,** and **9:25** A. M., **12:00** M., **2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:21, 6:55, 9:14** and **9:40** P. M. On Sundays, **12** noon, **5:00,** and **6:14** P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.40, 7.30, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A.M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen Manager. Gen Pass Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, **LUMBER,**
FEED, **COAL, &c.**

ROGERS BROTHERS,

Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour

Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed

of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.

Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

☞ Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

SAW MILL

at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

PLANING MILL.

Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

SHINGLES

In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

COAL

Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

WOOD

Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
471 **ROGERS BROTHERS.**

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,

WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,

DEALER IN

COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,

Curb & Building Stone,

TERRA COTTA PIPES,

Chimney Tops,

Garden Vases in variety.

H. M. WRIGHT,

No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,

DEALER IN

LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover
WOOD, cut ready for use,
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 610

ESTABLISHED 1854.

R. TRUDGEN & SON,

No. 25 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.,

PAPER HANGERS

AND

UPHOLSTERERS.

Dealers in New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE.

A large selection of WALL PAPERS constantly on hand, lower than city prices.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished, Chairs Recaned, Carpets cut and laid, Bell Hanging, &c.

Country trade promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, we would ask for a continuance of same. All orders should be addressed to

R. TRUDGEN & SON,
816 **No. 25 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.**

New Machine Shop.

E. L. BANES & BROTHER,

General Machinists

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of all who use machinery to facilitate their work, to our improved tools for Repairing all kinds of Machinery.

WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

Shop: Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
BRISTOL. 914

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

Stove & Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard.

AT

Livingston Mills,

BRISTOL PA. 89

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,

DENTIST,

43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

For Sale.

FIRST QUALITY improved town lands, will exchange for Bristol property. Enquire at this office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®